THE WEATHER.

Fair, warmer today; Friday local rains.

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON

FOUNDED A.D. 1867

ADVERTISING PAYS.

The new Parcels Post opens up a wonderful territory to Wilmington merchants in all this section of the Carolinas. We cover this territory like the morning dew.

VOL. XCI—NO. 96. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1913. WHOLE NUMBER 13,222.

CRAIG SOUNDS KEYNOTE OF HIS ADMINISTRATION

Library of Congress

Inaugural Address Yesterday to North Carolina General Assembly.

CEREMONIES WERE IMPOSING

Ideal Weather Conditions and Largest Crowd on Record—Military and Civic Features—Many Reforms Advocated

GOV. LOCKE CRAIG.

(By Wm. J. Martin.)

Raleigh, N. C., January 15.—With ideal weather conditions and throngs of people from every part of the State, outnumbering any crowd ever gathered to participate in such an event in North Carolina, the inauguration of Hon. Locke Craig as Governor and the induction of all the other State officers into office, took place today with ceremonies eminently befitting the occasion. Not since Vance was inaugurated Governor in 1877, according to many old-timers, has the State witnessed such an inspiring ceremonial.

The ceremonies began with the imposing street parade, military and civic, that moved at 11:15 o'clock from lower Fayetteville and Martin streets, headed by the Third Regiment Band. In line were 14 military companies of the North Carolina National Guard; the A. & M. College Cadets, the Raleigh Boy Scouts, a long line of automobiles and carriages, in the first of which were Governor-elect Craig, Senator Weaver and Representative Bunn and after the line passed the mansion, Governor Kitchin, the other carriages being occupied by State officers and members of committees.

The parade moved up Fayetteville street to Capitol Square, thence via Morgan, Wilmington and North streets to the Governor's mansion, on Blount street, where Governor Kitchin formally received and greeted Governor-elect Craig and then took his place in the carriage with the new Governor for the return march to the new auditorium. This was via Blount, Edenton, Salisbury, Morgan and Fayetteville streets, the long line of paraders passing into the auditorium in time for the inaugural ceremonies at noon. All along the line of march there were throngs of people enthusiastically cheering the new Governor and many others in the long line.

The military companies in line were Companies B, Raleigh; C, Henderson; D, Louisburg; F, Franklinton; H, Warrenton; I, Burlington, and M, Durham, of the First Regiment; Companies D, Goldsboro; E, Goldsboro; F, Fayetteville; G, Washington, and H, Clinton; Company K, Asheville, of the First Regiment; Third Regiment Coast Artillery, Greensboro, and Ambulance Corps, Salisbury; Coast Artillery Band and Raleigh Ambulance Corps.

The inaugural ceremonies began with the stirring strains of "Dixie," by the Third Regiment Band. There was a fervent prayer by Dr. R. T. Vann, president of Meredith College, and then the singing of "America," by the Raleigh Choral Society. Thereafter Chief Justice Walter Clark administered the oath of office to the State officers in their turn. When these oaths had been administered and subscribed to "The Old North State" was sung by the Choral Society and then Hon. W. W. Kitchin, retiring Governor, fittingly presented Governor Craig to the vast audience amid wildest applause, and the inaugural address followed.

Governor's Address

Governor Craig spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the General Assembly and My Fellow Citizens:

Democracy gives to the people the pledge of progress. The thought of the age has created a nobler purpose in government. The Democratic party intends to effectuate this purpose by legislation in recognition of the equal rights of man, and for the progressive welfare of all the ranks of life.

In our material prosperity, privilege has been substituted for justice. The vast wealth of modern industry, the products of labor and genius have not been divided in equity, but have been gathered into the enormous fortunes of the few.

We have not realized the moral benefits that should have resulted from modern progress. Avarice has been stimulated; hope and opportunity have been denied; antagonisms and resentments have been generated. All classes have suffered. We realize the conditions; the injustice has been uncovered. It cannot stand in the clear, calm and resolute gaze of the American people. They are determined that our law shall be based upon a higher conception of social obligation and that our civilization shall mean a higher social life. They have put their hands to the plow and will not look back.

A new era has dawned; the last election marks the beginning of an epoch in our government. The Republican party had the prestige of victory and tradition; it had the power of place and of organized wealth; but it stood for privilege—it took from the republic its highest meaning, that equal justice is the inalienable heritage of men; it stood for that prosperity which is not the handmaid of moral and intellectual growth; it stood in the path of the progressive thought of the age; with all its power and prestige it was crushed. Like the leaven which the woman hid in three measures of meal, the leaven of democracy has been at work.

In this time of difficulty and hope, the country turns for guidance to the Democratic party.

The spirit of progress pervades the Union and the people demand legislation responsive to the impulse of the age.

North Carolina will not continue to march in the rear of the procession of the States. She is impatient for the advance. Throbbing with energy, potential with accomplishment she looks expectant to this administration and to this General Assembly. I believe that you Senators and Representatives will perform your task with wisdom and courage and that your work will be for the welfare of this generation and of our posterity. The responsibility is ours, the opportunity is ours.

Constitutional government and the ideals of the fathers have ever been sacred to the Democratic party; but these ideals must be vital for practical accomplishment and militant for justice. It was said of the celebrated opinion of Chief Justice Taney, that "it gave the law to the North and the nigger to the South." We are not content with the forms and ceremonials of the law. The ideals of our government must be applied to present conditions.

The first duty of the State is to protect the citizen in the enjoyment of his rights, to protect the weak from the oppression of the strong. This is what the men were doing at Runnymede.

The discrimination which the railroads have made against North Carolina in freight rates is the injustice of arbitrary power. It has already worked irreparable injury; it has already cost our people millions of dollars and driven from our territory industries the value of which we cannot estimate. These corporations have the protection of our laws, they operate by our license, they enjoy privileges and exercise the sovereign power of eminent domain granted by the State. They collect excessive rates from our people that cheaper rates may be granted to the people of adjoining States.

I feel no antagonism to railroads. I know that our welfare to a large extent, is dependent upon their efficient operation which can only result from just remuneration. I know that their prosperity is co-existent with our prosperity. Besides, for no consideration can the State afford to be unjust. I intend, as the chief executive of this State, to administer her laws with impartiality and with evenhanded justice to corporation and to individual, to the great and to the lowly. But when any corporation or any person shall persistently and defiantly by arbitrary wrong cripple the industries of this State and despoil her people, such person or corporation may expect relentless resistance and resentment.

Vance said of those who were exploiting the State in 1876, that it ought to be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment than for such in North Carolina. The spirit of Vance and 1876 lives today.

The city of High Point is to be congratulated that in the shipments of its furniture to the West, it will have the same freight rate as rival cities of Virginia. The same rule must apply to all our cities and to all our commerce.

This administration is ready to put into operation the executive power of the State to prevent the continuation of this wrong. I feel sure that this General Assembly is ready to exercise any constitutional power to compel justice.

Is it possible that any person or any industry within our territory shall not be accorded by common carriers the same rights that are enjoyed by the people of other States? If this be so, then ours is a territory to move out of. And hundreds of industries have moved. We occupy the land and boast of the lineage and bear the names of the Englishmen of Halifax and of the Scotch-Irish of Mecklenburg. We have inherited Magna Charta, but it is worthless without the spirit of the men who made it.

We will win. The State will receive immense benefit. Our industries will feel the impulse and new ones will spring up.

North Carolina has paid, too, her quota of tribute to the rapacity of unlawful monopoly. We have been

(Continued on Page Two.)

GEORGE W. PERKINS TALKS ECONOMICS

Says He Doesn't Know Whether There is Money Trust at Present

ROCKEFELLER WON'T APPEAR

In Executive Session Pujo Committee Votes to Secure Oil Magnate's Testimony by Deposition. Chairman Opposes.

Washington, Jan. 15.—In a hypothetical question put to George W. Perkins, Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Money Trust Committee, today outlined from records of the committee a "concentration of money and credit," and asked whether Mr. Perkins considered it a "menace and peril to the prosperity of the country."

The question was generally accepted as Mr. Untermyer's conception of the elusive so-called money trust, of which the committee is in search.

Mr. Perkins, after declaring that the query reminded him of the conundrum "Why is a mouse when it spins," asserted that he could not say, whether at the point outlined in the discussion, concentration is a peril. In a lengthy discussion on economics, Mr. Perkins took the position that after concentration had progressed to a certain point, it should be subject to government regulation. But he would not answer the hypothetical question categorically.

After today's hearing, the committee, in another heated executive session, determined to have Chairman Pujo and Council Untermyer visit William Rockefeller and take his testimony. Chairman Pujo opposed the scheme without avail. A resolution instructing Mr. Pujo and Mr. Untermyer to make arrangements for the examination was passed with but a single vote in opposition, that of Chairman Pujo.

The determination of the committee followed the testimony of Dr. C. W. Richardson, who after examining Mr. Rockefeller, told the committee today that despite his illness the oil magnate could submit to a "brief examination without immediate serious results." No plans were made today for the manner or place of examining Mr. Rockefeller.

Thomas W. Lamont and H. P. Davison, of the First National Bank of New York and George F. Baker, Jr., who were on hand to testify today, were excused until Thursday. The committee tomorrow will examine Jacob H. Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Company, of New York.

Mr. Untermyer's hypothetical "money trust" question came after Mr. Perkins had fixed publicity as a cure for financial evils; the incorporation of the New York Stock Exchange under a Federal charter, a closer responsibility among bank directors and the according of representation in the directorate to minority stockholders in corporations.

The hypothetical question, which embraces conclusions drawn from much of the testimony already before the committee, was as follows:

"I call your attention to exhibits before the committee from which you will note the following seven institutions have total resources of $1,398,000,000:

"J. P. Morgan & Company (and Drexel & Company), deposits $163,000,000; Guaranty Trust Company $292,000,000; Bankers' Trust Company $205,000,000; First National Bank $149,000,000; National City Bank $274,000,000; Chase National Bank $125,000,000; National Bank of Commerce $190,000,000.

"That the Mutual Life and Equitable Life have combined resources of $1,091,000,000, making a total in these New York institutions alone and without regard to other affiliations of $2,489,000,000.

"Assuming now the situation to be as described in these exhibits and assuming further that the business of making large issues of the securities of the great inter-State corporations has during the past five years been conducted mainly on joint account between Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, the First National Bank and the National City Bank, of New York; Lee Higginson & Company, and Kidder, Peabody & Company, of Boston; and the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank and the First National Bank, of Chicago, and knowing what you do as to the methods of business and to the financial power and affiliations of these banks and banking houses and their control of financial, railroad and industrial corporations, please state whether, and if so to what extent, this concentration and control of money and credit constitutes a peril to the progress and prosperity of the country, and state also if you will the reasons for your conclusion."

In reply Mr. Perkins delivered a long talk on economics, the gist of which was:

"Everyone will agree that at a certain point concentration would be a peril, but whether at the point you say it has reached it would be a peril I cannot say. I have been out of touch with these affairs for two years and I would want to study these questions very carefully. I am opposed to the concentration of money power, brain power, or energy where that concentration is likely to result in harm."

BOARD OF INQUIRY EXCLUDES CASTRO

Immigration Authorities Will Not Allow Noted Exile to Enter

APPEAL TO SECRETARY NAGEL

Former Venezuelan Dictator Is Alleged To Have Committed Perjury at Examination — Connected With Murder

New York, January 15.—The special board of inquiry at Ellis Island today decided that Cipriano Castro, former President of Venezuela, should be excluded from entering the United States. Castor's attorneys immediately announced that the decision of the local immigration authorities would be appealed to the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The reason given by the board for Castro's exclusion was that during his examination he had frequently committed perjury and pretended ignorance of matters concerning which he had knowledge.

Harold A. Content, Castro's lawyer, said that if Secretary Nagel upheld the board he would again take the case into the courts.

Citing specific parts of Castro's examination, the statement of the special board of inquiry says:

"Speaking of Louis Varela, who sent him frequent telegrams in regard to the capture and death of General Antonio Parades, he says:

"'I do not know who he is.' We consider him an unreliable witness. His testimony to the effect that no foreigners suffered losses of property through his actions during the years when he was President, we decline to believe. His refusal to reply to many questions put to him bearing upon his right to land convince us that there are damaging facts which he desires to conceal."

The statement continues with the declaration that upon information from official sources he was charged with responsibility for the unlawful killing of Parades, but declined repeatedly to offer any information or to give the government any information in regard to the latter's death. He refused to either affirm or deny his guilt even after he had been warned that unfavorable inferences would be drawn from such refusal and that he must take the consequences.

"Such refusal," the statement says, "together with his manner and demeanor when asked concerning these matters, constitute in our opinion, an admission of the truth of the charge. He is, therefore, excluded on the ground that he has admitted the commission of a crime and felony involving moral turpitude."

In conclusion the statement says that General Castro may appeal from the finding of the board of special inquiry through the commissioner of immigration to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and adds that "he has signified his intention of doing so."

The next move in the case will be

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OUTLINES

North Carolina must deposit $7,200 for preparing and printing the record in the case against Tennessee in regard to boundary dispute.

The Irish Home Rule bill entered on its final stage in the House of Commons yesterday, brilliant speeches marking debate on the measure.

No evidence was introduced at the Ways and Means Committee's hearings on the sugar tariff yesterday to cause a change in the tentative plans for a free sugar bill.

The U. S. cruiser Denver was yesterday despatched to Acapulco, on the Pacific coast of Mexico, where American lives are in imminent danger, because of a threatened attack on that city.

Although the Balkan allies have not weakened in their determinatjon to re-open the war unless Turkey accepts their terms, they may withhold the execution of their threats a few days longer.

The inauguration of Locke Craig as Governor of North Carolina, at Raleigh yesterday, was attended by one of the largest crowds in the history of the State, brilliant ceremonies marking the event.

George W. Perkins, who testified at the money trust hearing yesterday, was unable to say if there is a money trust. The committee in executive session decided to secure the testimony of Wm. Rockefeller by deposition.

That the Warren Live Stock Co., of which Senator Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming is the head, was in 1906 maintaining illegal fences on public lands, was the substance of a report adopted yesterday by the House Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

New York markets: Money on call steady, 2 3-4 to 3 per cent; ruling rate and closing bid 2 3-4; offered at 3. Spot cotton closed quiet. Flour quiet. Wheat firm; No. 2 red 1.08 1-2 and 1.09 1-2. Corn firm. Turpentine and rosin quiet.

THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

GEN. CIPRIANO CASTRO.

Former President of Venezuela, Excluded from Entering the United States.

STATE MUST DEPOSIT $7,200

This Amount Necessary for Printing Record In N. C. vs. Tenn. Boundary Dispute—News From Nation's Capital

Wilmington Star Bureau,
23 Wyatt Building.

Washington, D. C., January 15.—The Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States today notified Attorney General Bickett that it will be necessary for the State of North Carolina to deposit $7,200 for preparing and printing the record in the case of North Carolina against the State of Tennessee, in the boundary line dispute involving the location of several thousand acres of land on the western boundary line of the two States.

The case has been pending for a long time and arose over the original survey, when what is known as the State of Tennessee was taken from the North Carolina colony, it being contended that the survey was not correct. Senator Overman has the matter in hand and has asked that the amount be reduced, the junior Senator contending that a State should not be compelled to make a cash deposit of so large a sum. Unless Mr. Overman can have the amount reduced, an immediate deposit of $7,200 will be necessary.

Robert L. Thomas, of Thomasville, who shot and killed Roomie Steven Monday night, was today held for the action of the grand jury by a coroner's jury here today. Thomas claimed self-defense, but the jury evidently deemed the evidence of sufficient importance to hold the young man. Thomas is now at the District jail, though it is expected his attorney will be able to secure bail for his release.

Word was received here today announcing the death at sea of DeWitt Talmage Ellsworth, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin D. Ellsworth, of this city. From the messages received at the Ellsworth home it appears that young Ellsworth, who was a passenger on the steamship Panama, from the canal zone, disappeared January 11th, and is supposed to have jumped overboard. The only cause assigned is ill-health and a nervous breakdown, brought about by overwork and exposure.

D. G. Ellsworth, father of the missing young man, is a native of Wallace, Duplin county, and is well-known throughout North Carolina. As chief law agent in the supervising architect's office, Mr. Ellsworth has supervised plans, etc., of many of the Federal buildings in the State.

Senator Simmons called on Secretary of Agriculture Wilson today and asked him to provide $30,000 for road construction in North Carolina. By an act passed last year, the Federal government is to supply one-third of a sum to be used in building model roads. The State is to furnish the other two-thirds. Gov. Craig will be asked to see that the State carries out its part of the contract. P. R. A.

FREE SUGAR BILL PROBABLE

Little Evidence Given at Tariff Hearings to Cause Democrats to Change Tentative Plans—Wine Producers Heard.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The sugar refineries, beet sugar men, California wine producers, mineral water importers and others descended in force upon the House Ways and Means Committee today to fight out the tariff issues.

The net result of the hearing was the acquisition of a little new information and the repetition of much data that has figured in hearings which led up to previous tariff bills. Nothing in the committee's examination of the varying shades of sugar rate views indicated any weakening of the Democratic tentative plan for presenting another free sugar bill for action by the House at the coming extra session of Congress.

Some of the leading men in the sugar industry were present. Edwin H. Atkins, the vice president and acting head of the American Sugar Refining Company, proposed a moderate reduction in the sugar tariff. Henry T. Oxnard, of California, and a dozen witnesses from California, Colorado, Montana, Wisconsin, Michigan and other States were present to fight for tariff protection for American beet sugar interests. R. E. Milling, of Franklin, La., pleaded for tariff bars to avert the death knell of the sugar industry of that State. Former Governor B. M. Fernald, of Maine, speaking for 75 per cent. of the fruit canning industry of the country, advocated either free sugar or a reduced rate, while the Arbuckle Brothers, of Brooklyn, through William A. Jamison, and the Federal Sugar Refining Company, through Frank C. Lowry, pleaded the free sugar cause.

The Californit wine business was pictured as in a deplorable condition when the committee took up schedule H, wines, spirits and other beverages. Former Commissioner of Internal Revenue John W. Yerkes contended that whiskey was a necessity, but that imported wines were a luxury and therefore should bear the burden of tariff taxation.

Victor E. Whitlock, a New York importer, would not agree that beer was entirely a luxury. He suggested that the tariff of some well known brews be cut from 23 cents a gallon to 15 cents a gallon, its rate under the Wilson tariff law, or at least to not more than 20 per cent., its assessment under the Dingley law. "Protect the bottles and the mineral waters, too" advocated another importer, Henry Melville, of New York, who urged 30 per cent. as ample for both.

William Cullman for the California Wine Association claimed that the lowest wages paid in Southern California were double those paid abroad and that American wines were infinite-

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SENATOR WARREN'S FENCES UNLAWFUL

Maintained Illegal Inclosures on Public Land, Committee Says.

N. C. WHISKEY FRAUD CASE

Fight Between Judge Boyd and Commissioner Cabell May be Aired in House Committee—Proceedings in Congress.

Washington, Jan. 15.—That the Warren Live Stock Company, of which Senator Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming, was the head, was in 1906 "maintaining unlawful inclosures" on public lands in Wyoming and Colorado, was the substance of a report adopted today by the House Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department. The committee's conclusion was based on inspection records, reports and correspondence procured from the Interior Department covering the investigations by the government in 1906 and 1907.

No action is recommended by the committee, the report being limited to the statement of the conclusion that his company was maintaining illegal fences.

Included in the documents made public today are some sharp letters sent by President Roosevelt to Ethan A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior.

Special Inspector E. B. Linnen made the report September 7th, 1906, charging the Warren company with maintaining fences around 46,330 acres of public land in Wyoming and 1,120 acres in Colorado.

In a letter to President Roosevelt October 5th, 1905, Senator Warren declared his company was observing the law; that he personally had no illegal fences, and that he protested against the "assassinating and dark lantern procedure of the special agents of the Interior Department."

The records made public today showed President Roosevelt held Secretary Hitchcock of the Interior Department responsible for much of the newspaper attack on Senator Warren. One letter from the former President contained bitter denunciation of Inspector Linnen for including in his report of the Warren investigation a file of newspaper clippings and reports that denounced Senator Warren.

The second investigation of the Warren operations made by Assistant Attorney General Purdy was reported upon January 25th, 1907. Mr. Purdy's report held it had not been shown that Senator Warren's company at that time had any public land enclosed.

"I am of the opinion that no suit should be instituted against the Warren Live Stock Company," said Mr. Purdy's report, "or its officers or agents, upon the report. In my opinion the report does not contain sufficient information and data to justify the department in directing the suit against the Warren Live Stock Company and I recommend that the whole matter be referred back to the Interior Department."

In sending this report to Secretary Hitchcock of the Interior Department January 26th, 1907, President Roosevelt said:

"Mr. Bonaparte, (the attorney general) feels as of course I do, that there has been a complete breakdown on the part of the agents of the Interior Department in this matter so far as making any case against Senator Warren is concerned. The case is particularly bad for Linnen."

President Roosevelt directed a new examination by a man "of a very different type from Mr. Linnen and his associates."

The documents made public today contain no report of such another investigation.

Will Take Up Seizure Case.

Washington, Jan. 15.—A bitter fight between United States District Judge Boyd, of North Carolina and Commissioner Cabell, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, over attempted governmental seizures in an alleged whiskey fraud case, probably will be aired before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

The committee today subpoenaed Mr. Cabell to produce the papers in the case which revolve about the efforts of Collector of Internal Revenue Brown, at Statesville, N. C., to seize and sell for alleged revenue taxes, whiskey owned by D. C. Foster, a distiller, near Winston-Salem, N. C., and later said to have been turned over to N. Glenn Williams, as an alleged purchaser.

Commissioner Cabell first ordered Foster to give a new warehouse bond and then ordered the whiskey sold because of alleged frauds. He was enjoined in this procedure by Judge Boyd. When the new bond was not given, he again ordered the whiskey seized and sold for taxes. For the second time Judge Boyd enjoined the revenue officers, but he was reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Mr. Cabell as a third move ordered the whiskey transferred to a bonded warehouse and in another jurisdiction.

For the third time Judge Boyd intervened with an injunction. The

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CRAIG SOUNDS KEYNOTE OF HIS ADMINISTRATION

(Continued from Page One.)

preyed upon by trusts abroad and by trusts at home. They take from the earnings of all. The poor must suffer most. The farmers especially have been plundered and oppressed in the open day, without hindrance, by a great concern adjudged now to be criminal. We have been a patient, long-suffering people. In our platform there is promised legislation that "will make the existence of these concerns impossible." There is promised the enforcement of the civil and criminal law against the trust and against the man behind the trust.

In the fulfillment of this promise, we need a trust law, clad in blue uniform that can raid a trust den with a warrant and handcuffs in its hand. The guilty should be made to tremble, the innocent may fear not. While I am Governor, no innocent man shall suffer by the criminal law.

The cry will be raised that such legislation will injure business. The trust will shield itself if possible, behind legitimate industry. It will paralize, if it can, the hand of justice by warnings of disaster from the interference with business.

The destruction of piracy is the protection of industry. It is the duty of the State to protect and to encourage every enterprise, small and great. And this is the age of large enterprises. They are essential in the economy of our civilization and are the agencies of its tremendous power and accomplishment. "All the currents of the time run to centralization. To successfully resist it, we must throttle steam and discharge electricity from human service." But these forces should be for the service and not for the oppression of mankind.

One of the greatest works to be done in North Carolina is the development of her water powers. This enterprise is now beginning to assume its splendid proportions. It is potential with magnificent upbuilding. The energy of our rivers which has been wasted in wild cataract and cascade has been harnessed and driven to cities and towns in currents of power obedient for all manner of service. This industry should be welcomed and encouraged. The men behind it are benefactors of the State. The policy of our law is that the State shall regulate and control public service corporations. These water powers are the natural agencies for public service. They are natural monopolies and since the time of ancient grist mills have been subject to governmental regulations. The corporations that own them should, like similar corporations, be controlled by our Corporation Commission. This must be done eventually and it is but fair and right that it should be done now. We should always remember, however, that remuneration should be in proportion to the boldness of the conception and to the risk of the enterprise. This is just.

For the protection of the people who work in factories and on the railroad, we should have an employers' liability law. It should provide reasonable compensation for injury or death, without the delay and the expense of litigation. This law should be just to employer and employe and it will be to the advantage of both. It would eliminate the contingencies and expense objectionable to both. It is demanded by good business as well as by the progressive humanity of the age.

From the task of protection we proceed to the grander task of construction.

We have in North Carolina, two and a half millions of people of pure English and Scotch-Irish blood. We rejoice in the enterprise and industry and courage of our urban population, and we honor our leaders in business, the master men who have built up and organized great industries and developed our expanding commerce. But this is essentially a farmer State, and will be for generations. We have no large cities. Eighty per cent. of our population is rural—good, sturdy farmer folks. They grow and spend their lives in the country. Their destiny, the destiny of our commonwealth, the destiny of us all must be determined by the conditions that exist in the country.

North Carolina is a grand old State, her past has been heroic in peace and in war. But we must confess with humiliation, that we have neglected our country children worse than any State in the Union save one or two. In the discharge of the sacred duty of protecting their health and the paramount duty of providing for their education, we stand among the lowest. We must expiate this sin before we can longer claim our noble heritage.

The State has been blessed with all the natural conditions conducive to health and strength. Sufferers from far countries come here to recover from disease and to renew the vigor of youth in our salubrious air. But we have allowed disease and death to stalk abroad at noonday. Most of the serious diseases are preventable diseases. Formerly the work of the doctor was to heal the sick, now it is to preserve health. The beneficence of scientific medicine is to drive back disease and suffering. Men and women and children suffer and die from causes that could be removed. They are deaf and dumb, and feeble minded, and are stricken with blindness and insanity, condemned to lives of darkness and hopelessness, not by the inscrutible decrees of Providence, but by the failure of society to protect them against the enemy more cruel than death. The courage and energy of a conquering race must spring from robust health.

We must provide for the accurate record of births and deaths and the causes of disease in every community. We can thus ascertain with accuracy the sanitary conditions in each community and intelligently work for the prevention of disease and for the promotion of health. Each county and each city should have an intelligent, efficient, well paid health officer. We can appeal to our citizenship through the press, the school house and the pulpit and encourage them to purer and more healthful home conditions, to the inestimable blessings of all the people.

The mill men of North Carolina deserve commendation for the humane spirit with which they have cared for the health and education of their employes and the children of their employes. In many places they have provided schools and libraries and comfortable reading rooms. Some of the great organizers and heads of industries take the most active interest in the cleanliness of their factory towns and the welfare of their workers. But the State should not neglect her duty longer because individuals have sometimes done their duty.

I doubt not that the General Assembly will ratify by statute the humane recommendations made for the protection of women and children by the committee of mill men and the committee of the Society for the Protection of Child Labor.

The highest duty of society is the education of the children. The command to educate our country children has been thundered from the conscience of the age. When in obedience to the demands of the people and of justice to the child, this General Assembly shall provide for a six months' rural school, North Carolina will feel the impulse of an exalted hope. Then it will not be long before the stigma of ignorance will be wiped out, the stigma which through the long years has been our misfortune and our humiliation.

This act of beneficent wisdom will reach down to the children of the lowliest and lift them up to a clearer vision. It will show them hope and endow them with a new strength. Itwill lift the whole State up and give to her a nobler and a grander meaning. And prosperity, and juster laws, and nobler institutions and ideals will follow in the train of universal enlightenment.

The time has come for the State to exercise her sovereign authority and compel the attendance of her children upon the schools. The child cannot work to advantage, but its mind is eager for knowledge and most retentive. His character is responsive to culture. The factory is no place for the child. The drudgery of toil is not his rightful inheritance before his bones are hard or his muscles are firm. If we grind the seed corn, there will be a failure in the crop of man.

Our institutions of higher learning must be sustained in their full vigor and efficiency. They are the dynamic centers of culture and are essential to the life of the State. If we should allow them to begin to degenerate, our whole educational system would begin to lose its vitality and power.

Our elemoysynary institutions must be maintained in the high state of efficiency for which they have been noted. We must make provision for the deaf and the dumb and the blind and the insane and the feebleminded. When in their distress and weakness, they stretch forth their hands to us, they should not be driven back as were the blind men in the way to Jerusalem, for it was the Christ who said, "Inasmuch as you did it unto the least of these, my little ones, you did it unto Me."

I hope that you can provide a more generous pension for the Confederate soldiers. More than half a century ago they went in youth and strength to meet the invading host. Some fell amid the fierce tumult of historic days beneath the advancing flag, enshrined in eternal youth; many have passed since the war; the remnant of the heroic army is with us yet. Most of them are poor, all are disabled by age and the wounds and hardships of war. Our privilege to help them is closing, for the captains and the soldiers are departing. Soon it will be written what we did for the last of the battle-scarred men of Dixie.

We should encourage all of our industries, but especially should we stimulate the growth of agriculture. Its wonderful improvement is already an inspiration. Our farmers are beginning to reap the harvests of the intelligent utilization of the soil. We should provide by every feasible method for their protection, and for their obtaining the means and resources, that increasing prosperity may come.

Improved highways are the arteries of the country. They create organized communities of isolated families and make these communities a part of the life of the great world. Dynamite and the steam shovel are making through the hills and through the granite of the mountains, pathways for the locomotive. The improved road would give the farmers access to the railroad, to the church, and to the school during all the seasons of the year. Good roads stimulate improvement. They enrich the soil. They build anew the school house, the church and the home. They arouse ambition and generous emulation. They increase the value of every acre of land that they touch and the value of every man, woman and child whose house they pass. No community can hope for progress without the good road. We cannot have the benefits of modern civilization without it. It is not an expense; it is an investment that pays one hundred per cent. dividend every year. And more, it brings culture and contentment and a better social life. Every community in the State must have it. The cost is much less than it was a few years ago.

I think that a general statute should be enacted conferring upon the townships the power to levy taxes and issue bonds for road construction and providing administrative machinery. The counties can continue what they have been doing. The townships can complete it. The State should supervise and encourage this great work by lending its credit and by all practicable, feasible means. All available convicts should be worked upon the public roads. In this way they can be used more appropriately and more to the advantage of the public than in the cultivation of the field or in the mechanical arts.

It is not strange that thousands of young men and young women, yearning for a larger life, have left the loneliness and poverty of the farm with its denial of culture and social enjoyment. These conditions are passing away; the telephone now puts the home of the farmer in connection with his neighbors and with the men and the markets of the world. The mail carrier brings the daily paper pulsing with "the thoughts that shake mankind." The home on the farm with its freedom and purity, with all the opportunities of civilization is the hope of our finest development.

The legislation of North Carolina has heretofore been considerate of the welfare of the people and fairly responsive to their demands. This State has not suffered as other States have suffered from corrupt and sinister influences, but these evils will come to us unless we provide against them.

The primary election is already a recognized institution in our politics. It is a logical evolution of our democracy. We have it and let us have it in its best possible form. Let us provide for it by law and let us protect it by law. To the limit of the law let us guarantee purity and fairness in all elections. The Democratic party has set its face steadfastly against all manner of corruption. This General Assembly in accordance with the declaration in the platform, will enact a statute for the conviction and punishment of all persons that would by any method of corruption whatsoever attempt to influence elections or the making or the administration of the law.

The most difficult question for this General Assembly is the raising of a sufficient revenue to meet the necessities of the State. The problem of taxation is always difficult and vital. The government must be economically administered. No extravagance should be tolerated. We must provide revenue for all appropriations and necessary expenses. With the State as with the individual, the elementary rule of business is, to live within your means. We are going to inevitable bankruptcy if we continually spend more than our income.

But North Carolina has ample resources with which to meet all her financial obligations. Within the last decade the value of her lands and the amount of her wealth have been multiplied. The railroads of North Carolina are more valuable today than was all of her property put together in 1876.

Forward is the Order.

We cannot repudiate the obligations of Christian civilization. Now that the land is yielding the bountiful harvest, now that the stagnant towns of the last generation are growing cities of increasing wealth, now that industry is triumphant; now that destiny is unfolding to us in grander revelation—shall we in this day of strength and prosperity withdraw any support from our institutions of learning, shall we deny the efficient administration of justice; shall we not hear the appeal of the unfortunate; shall it be written that to the Confederate soldiers we give less than any other Southern State; and for the education of our children we do less than any State in the Union? In this new century, when Southern ideals are about to be restored to the Union, when Southern statesmen are coming again to the places of power, when the future beckons with renewed strength and life; forward, is the order.

The fault is that we do not assess our property for taxation. The land has been greatly undervalued and most of the personal property has not been valued at all. It seems that an immediate reassessment is necessary and it should be done before this General Assembly shall adjourn sine die. It should be understood that the assessment is not ordered with the view of increasing the rate of taxation, but with the view of lowering the rate and with the determination of securing a more equitable and more complete listing of taxable property. The tax on inheritances should be increased and they should be collected.

In my opinion the impelling reason for undervaluation and concealment of property is not that men and communities desire to shirk the payment of their just proportion of taxes, nor that they desire to take advantage of other men and other communities, but the reason is, that they do not desire that other men and other communities shall take the advantage of them. The tax-payer and the assessor, to insure a square deal for themselves and their communities, are actuated by a common purpose to undervalue property, and for this reason undervaluation and concealment have come to be the established custom.

The personal property of the average man cannot be concealed. The securities of the wealthy can be concealed. The poor pay this tax. The wealthy escape.

If we could segregate property and provide that the property in each community should bear the governmental expense of that community and that property of a general character should meet the requirements of the State, the temptation to depreciation would be greatly lessened and the effort to conceal, less successful. This is the essence and the strength of local self government, the taxation of each community by its own people, for its own purpose and benefits. The unit should be no larger than is necessary to assure the advantages of co-operation.

The application of this principle has enabled our cities and towns and many of our rural communities to enjoy the advantages of improvement and progress. We must eventually resort to this principal of local self government for the highest development of local institutions. We must resort to this to obtain the best roads and the best schools and electric lights and pure water and the opportunities of modern life. To realize the full measure of the blessing of this beneficent principal, we need an amendment to our constitution.

The formation and the submission to the people of such an amendment would be the supreme work of this General Assembly. Such an amendment would be of mighty significance in the life of the State. I believe that it could be framed to result in her enduring welfare.

In assuming the office of Governor, I am deeply conscious of the solemn responsibility. I follow in the line of my able predecessors whose administrations have been blessed with peace and plenty. There are difficulties to be met; as always the law must be enforced for the suppression of crime and for the maintenance of order, and as to the policies that vitally concern the State and all her varied interests, sharp differences must necessarily arise. I am profoundly grateful to the people for calling me to the place where earnest endeavor is potential for the welfare of North Carolina. I welcome the opportunity. I do not shrink from the labor. I realize my limitations and I am eager for the support and counsel of my friends and of all good citizens who would guide me in the straight way and help me to do the best service.

I will strive to prefer uprightness to the approval of the mighty or to the applause of the multitude. My ambition is to perform this, my task, with fidelity and courage; I pray for that wisdom and strength vouchsafed to him who is steadfast in the resolution to do right.

On this day I dedicate myself to the service of all the people; and for them I do promise to administer this office constant in the obligation to do exact justice to every man without regard to race or politics, to class or condition; sealed with the oath that I have taken, this with them is my covenant.

And may the Almighty Hand be upon this, His State, to order it and to uphold it with judgment and with righteousness henceforth even forever.

Inaugural Ball.

The climax of inaugural ceremonies, the most briliant and elaborate in the history of North Carolina, came at 11 o'clock tonight, when Governor and Mrs. Craig with Adjutant General Gordon Smith led the german figure in the inaugural ball. Fully 5,000 people thronged the dress circle and galleries of the big auditorium and the dancing was in the arena where there were 200 and more dancers, the flower of North Carolina social life. The figure led by Governor and Mrs. Craig and Adjutant Smith was a grand march and was intricate and beautiful to a degree.

TICKET BANDIT CAPTURED.

Held Up Many Railroad Offices in New York and Pennsylvania.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 15.—The lone bandit who has held up half a dozen railroad ticket offices in New York and Pennsylvania during the last month, was captured in this city today, the police believe, when William J. Clayton, a young six-footer was taken into custody after a sensational chase following an attempted daylight robbery.

A diary found in one of Clayton's pockets gave what the police believe to be a list of railroad ticket robberies with the amounts which each netted. The list follows:

December 17th, New York, Wells Fargo $500. December 23rd, Buffalo, Grand Trunk $327; January 2nd, New York, Erie $360; January 10th, Cleveland, Erie $300; January 11th, Pittsburg, B. R. & P. $54; January 14th, Philadelphia, S. P. $127.

The total amount of the sums mentioned is $1,688. The police found $29 in cash and more than $1,000 in Wells Fargo money orders in Clayton's possession.

The attempted robbery here occurred at the ticket office of the Boston & Maine Railroad this afternoon, when a man who had just purchased a ticket suddenly pointed a revolver at Cashier George Hackar, ordering him to give up all the money he had. As Hackar was slow in complying, the stranger flourished the revolver again and ordered every person in the office to get into a corner. All complied except George Titcomb, a railroad ticket agent, who had just entered. The bandit had vaulted over the counter to rifle the cash drawer when he saw Titcomb rush out the door. Instantly he went over the counter again without taking any money and deshed into the street with the office force after him. Then came a chase through the busiest streets of the city, officers who had joined the pursuit not daring to fire at the fugitive because of the crowds. The man finally bolted into a barber shop. He had just ordered "a shave in a hurry" after removing his coat and hat when an officer entered and arrested him. He offered no resistance. The man apparently is about 22 years of age.

TO CONFER WITH GOETHALS.

Wilson Wants to Obtain Information on Canal Question.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 15.—President-elect Wilson announced tonight that he had invited Col. Geo. W. Goethals, chief engineer of the Panama canal, to confer with him here Friday. The Governor declared he would try to obtain as much information as possible about the canal question from Mr. Goethals and looked forward to the visit with much interest.

The Governor also said he was arranging a conference with former Governor Marshall, the Vice President-elect. "I want to get in touch with Governor Marshall as soon as possible and get his views on men and politics," said Mr. Wilson. "I have delayed only to get a date convenient to him."

The day was one of many conferences. Senator-elect Ollie James, of Kentucky, came to express his views on what legislation the extra session should take up and what he thought of certain cabinet suggestions in Mr. Wilson's mind.

Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, lunched with the Governor and brought him the latest information from the various States in which Senatorial contests are being waged. The Senator said the bill he had introduced yesterday to increase the members of the United States Supreme Court had been proposed of his own initiative and that he had purposely avoided discussing it with the President-elect.

The Governor said at the conclusion of the day's conference that he had every assurance that there would be harmony among the Democrats in the Senate.

LOCKE BUYS PHILLIES.

Pittsburg Man Announces Purchase of Philadelphia Nationals

Philadelphia, January 15.—W. H. Locke, of Pittsburgh, announced that he had purchased the Philadelphia National League baseball club this afternoon. The purchase price was not announced. Mr. Locke announced that the club is owned entirely by Philadelphians, with the exception of a block purchased by himself and his uncle, W. S. Baker, a former police commissioner of New York.

Mr. Locke, the new head of the Phillies, is well-known in baseball circles, having been for years secretary of the Pittsburg club.

TO STOP FIGHT GAME

Bill Introduced In California to Prohibit Big Bouts

Sacramento, Cal. January 15.—A bill was introduced in the Legislature yesterday by Senator Brown, of Los Angeles, which aims to stop prize fighting in California. The bill, which makes prize fighting a misdemeanor, provides that "boxing exhibitions" at which no admission is charged may be held, the exhibitions to be limited to 10 rounds. Contestants are prohibited from receiving any prize other than a medal or trophy not exceeding $35 in value.

WINKFIELD HAD HEADACHE

Alters Testimony In Regard to Oil Letters When He Reappears

Washington, January 15.—William Winkfield, the former Standard Oil negro messenger, who has told the Senate Committee investigating campaign funds, of his participation in the sale of the Archbold letters, made material alterations in his testimony when he reappeared today before the committee.

Winkfield told the Senators he had "stage fright and a bad headache" yesterday, but that he later remembered that one telegram, two letter copy books and three parcels of letters were taken by himself and Stump, another messenger, and for his share he got $1,500, which he believed to be one-third of the price paid. He said he understood they were sold to the New York American.

Winkfield told of being called into John D. Archbold's office and questioned about removing the letters. The witness said that Mr. Archbold told him Stump could prove he had taken them. Winkfield said he denied he took the letters.

"This is the first time I ever acknowledged my part in the matter," said Winkfield.

"I never admitted it to Gilchrist Stewart or to Colliers. I have never told Mr. Archbold about it."

The witness said that Mr. Archbold discharged him because he believed he knew something about the letters being taken. Under cross-examination the witness said the letters were in Mr. Archbold's desk and that he and Stump got them by using a key he found. Winkfield testified that he and Stump and a man named Zimmer would take the batches of letters out to sell them.

"Stump and I would remain outside while Zimmer went in to get the money," declared Winkfield.

Winkfield swore that he had not told Gilchrist Stewart he had received $34,000 for the letters as was said in the statement Stewart prepared for former Senator Foraker.

George W. Stump, chief clerk of the traffic department of the Long Island Railroad, testified that on one occasion he returned to Frank Barstow, of the Standard Oil offices, two or three letters he had taken by force from his 17-year-old brother, Charles Stump.

JACK JOHNSON EXPLAINS

Pugilist Given Up on $5,000 Bond, Covering Smuggling Charge

Chicago, January 15.—Jack Johnson, who was interrupted at Battle Creek, Mich., yesterday while on his way to Toronto, Canada, despite the terms of a bail bond holding him within the jurisdiction of the Federal Court at Chicago, gave a satisfactory explanation to Judge Carter today. He was not surrendered on the $30,000 bonds covering his appearance to answer charges of violating the Mann Act, but was given up on a $5,000 bond covering a charge of smuggling.

The $30,000 bond was allowed to stand and the prize fighter was given time to secure a new bond on the smuggling charge.

Johnson told the court that he had no intention of evading trial. He said he wanted to talk with Tom Flannagan, his former manager, at Toronto, Canada, on business matters.

"But you shipped two automobiles, did you not?" inquired Judge Carpenter.

Johnson said that was true, but that he had merely intended to enjoy a few days' vacation before shipping them back to Chicago.

ALLENS MUST DIE.

Supreme Court Refuses to Re-open Case—May Get Reprieve.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 15.—Following the refusal of the Supreme Court of Appeals to re-open the case of Floyd Allen and his son, Claude Swanson Allen, who are under sentence to die on Friday for their part in the Hillsville court murder on March 14th, 1912, Governor Mann tonight announced that he would take no action in the matter of granting a respite or reprieve before tomorrow. The Governor has given no indication whatever, as to his attitude toward the condemned men, although it is probable that he will be strongly urged to respite them for 30 days.

The Supreme Court, in an extended opinion, annnounced that the verdict of the lower court must stand, declaring that the so-called after discovered evidence was not material. Unless Governor Mann interferes, Allen and his son will die in the State penitentiary early Friday morning.

Big Double Farce Comedy

"Bill Boggs' Windfall" and "A Day's Outing," both on one film at the Grand Theatre today. (Advertisement.)

The Best Cough Syrup is Easily Made at Home

Costs Little and Acts Quickly. Money Refunded If It Fails.

This recipe makes a pint of cough syrup, and saves you about $2.00 as compared with ordinary cough remedies. It stops obstinate coughs—even whooping cough—in a hurry, and is splendid for sore lungs, asthma, croup, hoarseness and other throat troubles.

Mix one pint of granulated sugar with ½ pint of warm water, and stir for 2 minutes. Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a pint bottle, and add the Sugar Syrup. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours. Tastes good.

This takes right hold of a cough and gives almost instant relief. It stimulates the appetite, and is slightly laxative—both excellent features.

Pinex, as perhaps you know, is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, rich in guaiacol and the other natural healing pine elements.

No other preparation will do the work of Pinex in this recipe, although strained honey can be used instead of the sugar syrup, if desired.

Thousands of housewives in the United States and Canada now use this Pinex and Sugar Syrup recipe. This plan has often been imitated, but the old successful formula has never been equaled. Its low cost and quick results have made it immensely popular.

A guaranty of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this recipe. Your druggist has Pinex, or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

(Advertisement.)

"Father, I'm Glad You Smoke Duke's Mixture"

Before we tell you about the boy and his air rifle, we want you to hear about *Liggett & Myers* Duke's Mixture—the tobacco that thousands of men find "just right" for a pipe—the tobacco that makes "rolling" popular.

Liggett & Myers

Duke's Mixture

This favorite tobacco is fine old Virginia and North Carolina bright leaf that has been thoroughly aged, stemmed—and then granulated. It has the true tobacco taste, for the very simple reason that it is ***pure*** tobacco.

Pay what you will—it is impossible to get a purer or more likeable smoke than Duke's Mixture. It is now a *Liggett & Myers* leader, and is unsurpassed in quality.

In every 5c sack there is one *and a half* ounces of splendid tobacco—and with each sack you get a book of cigarette papers FREE.

How the Boy Got His Air Rifle

In every sack of the *Liggett & Myers* Duke's Mixture we now pack a Free Present Coupon. These Coupons are good for all kinds of useful articles—something to please every member of the family. There are skates, sleds, balls and bats, cameras, umbrellas, watches, fountain pens, pipes, opera glasses, etc., etc.

As a special offer *during November and December only, we will send you our new illustrated catalogue of presents, FREE.* Just send us your name and address on a postal.

Coupons from Duke's Mixture may be assorted with tags from HORSE SHOE, J. T., TINSLEY'S NATURAL LEAF, GRANGER TWIST, *coupons from* FOUR ROSES (*Ice-tin domino coupons*), FICK PLUG CUT, PIEDMONT CIGARETTES, CLIX CIGARETTES, *and other tags or coupons issued by us.*

Address—Premium Dept.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

St. Louis, Mo.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR

—TO—

Panama, Jamaica, Cuba and Florida

Via the Over-Sea Railroad over the Florida Keys, is Offered at a Comparatively Small Cost.

The Cruise will be on the New Steamship Evangeline, of the P. & O. S. S. Company, (Length 364 ft.; with 262 staterooms), sailing from Key West January 7, 1913. Other Sailings: Jan. 21, Feb. 4 and 18, March 4 and 18, April 1 and 15.

For full information, the approximate cost of the trip from any point desired, and for schedules and reservations on trains and on the ship, address the undersigned, who will accompany the party.

F. M. JOLLY,

Traffic Agent, Atlantic Coast Line, Wilmington, N. C.

Havana Office: Jan. 17 to Midsummer, Prado 61.

It will only cost a Postal Card worth One Cent to get the particulars.

Children's Shoes

We have the largest assortment we have ever carried.

Tan, Gun Metal, Patents, Canvass and White Nubuck in high and low cuts.

A pleasure to show you. "Save your cash checks." they are worth 5 per cent. to you.

A Free Shine Any Old Time

Boylan & Hancock

7 North Front Street

"The Store Ahead."

Office Supplies!

The New Year brings increased demands for your office. Start right by investing now. Let us talk over any office problem with you.

ROBERT C. DeROSSET

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

Financial and Commercial

COTTON GENERALLY STEADIER

Reports of An Improved Spot Demand Caused Advance of 2 to 14 Points—Close Was Firm—Covering of Shorts

New York, January 15.—The cotton market showed a generally steadier tone today on reports of an improved spot demand and closed firm at an advance of 2 to 14 points, old crop positions being from 9 to 14 points net higher. The opening was steady, at an advance of one point on April, but generally unchanged to three points and lower under overnight selling orders and reports that interior spot holders were beginning to show signs of weakness, or were hedging their holdings by sales of futures. Active months sold 4 to 6 points net lower right after the call, but offerings were very well absorbed by an active demand from Liverpool, covering of old shorts and a renewed demand from trade houses. This buying soon steadied the market, while offerings became less aggressive as prices worked higher. Reports of an improved spot demand and renewed steadiness in the interior, stimulated the demand somewhat later, and while trading was much less active on the advance than it had been on the recent break, the market ruled very steady late in the day, with the close only a point or two off from the best. The improved tone of Southern spot advices was considered the feature of the day, but talk around the ring reflected little change in the general average of local sentiment, and many attributed the bulk of the day's buying to covering of shorts. Private reports of a steadier spot situation, however, were confirmed to some extent by official advices showing the Southern markets generally unchanged to ¼c. higher. Liverpool attributed the relative steadiness there to continental buying and a more favorable view of the situation in the Balkans.

Spot cotton, quiet. Middling uplands, 13; do. gulf, 13.25. Sales, none.

The cotton futures market closed firm.

Month:	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan	12.55	12.70	12.50	12.70
Feb	.....	.....	.....	12.22
Mar	12.09	12.26	12.06	12.26
Apr	12.12	.....	.....	12.25
May	12.13	12.26	12.09	12.26
June	.....	.....	.....	12.21
July	12.07	12.21	12.04	12.21
Aug	11.96	11.97	11.95	12.10
Sept	11.55	.....	.....	11.60
Oct	11.43	11.48	11.38	11.48
Nov	11.45	.....	.....	.....
Dec	11.43	11.44	11.44	11.48

THE PORT MOVEMENT.

Galveston—Steady, 12⅝; net receipts, 6,135; gross receipts, 6,584; sales, 1,988; stock, 368,901; France, 11,279; coastwise, 325.

New Orleans—Steady, 12½; net receipts, 2,962; gross receipts, 3,026; sales, 1,285; stock, 180,879; Great Britain 125; France, 5,000; coastwise, 1,000.

Mobile—Steady, 12½; net receipts, 334; gross receipts, 334; sales, 300; stock, 32,575; Great Britain, 1,371; coastwise, 881.

Savannah—Quiet, 12¼; net receipts, 2,582; gross receipts, 2,582; sales, 300; stock, 137,336; coastwise, 2,042.

Charleston—Quiet, 12¼; net receipts, 359; gross receipts, 359; sales, 100; stock, 33,290.

Wilmington—Nominal; net receipts, 125; gross receipts, 125; stock, 13,974.

Norfolk—Quiet, 12½; net receipts, 803; gross receipts, 803; sales, 687; stock, 71,828; coastwise, 1,069.

Baltimore—Nominal, 13; gross receipts, 550; stock, 7,331.

New York—Quiet, 13; net receipts, 487; gross receipts, 6,871; stock, 115,395; coastwise, 4,830.

Boston—Quiet, 13; net receipts, 620; gross receipts, 5,945; stock, 35,059.

Philadelphia—Steady, 13.25; stock, 3,794.

Texas City—Net receipts, 5,219; gross receipts, 5,219; stock, 29,762; continent, 12,705; coastwise, 729.

Brunswick—Stock, 9,521.

Jacksonville—Stock, 1,885.

Aransas Pass—Stock, 781.

Seattle—Net receipts, 2,721; gross receipts, 2,721; Japan, 2,721.

Total today, at all ports—Net, 24,367; Great Britain, 1,496; France, 16,279; continent, 12,705; Japan, 2,721; stock, 1,042,811.

Consolidated, at all ports—Net, 110,068; Great Britain, 62,473; France, 16,532; continent, 65,526; Japan, 9,477.

Total since Sept. 1, at all ports—Net, 7,450,386; Great Britain, 2,549,196; France, 833,549; continent, 2,207,643; Japan, 144,922; Mexico, 1,600.

INTERIOR MOVEMENT.

Houston—Steady, 12⅝; net receipts, 5,929; gross receipts, 5,929; shipments, 7,157; sales, 1,823; stock, 153,156.

Augusta—Steady, 13; net receipts, 689; gross receipts, 812; shipments, 1,261; sales, 120; stock, 115,065.

Memphis—Steady, 13; net receipts, 1,306; gross receipts, 4,645; shipments, 5,352; sales, 3,100; stock, 172,146.

St. Louis—Dull, 13; net receipts, 356; gross receipts, 4,431; shipments, 4,129; stock, 24,989.

Cincinnati—Net receipts, 678; gross receipts, 678; shipments, 2,104; stock, 25,338.

Little Rock—Quiet, 12¾; net receipts, 201; gross receipts, 201; shipments, 768; stock, 40,541.

Total today—Net receipts, 9,130; gross receipts, 16,697; shipments, 20,775; sales, 5,043; stock, 531,235.

COTTON MOVEMENT ANALYZED

Movement of This Year Compared With Last and Other Years

New Orleans, January 15.—Secretary Hester's analysis of the cotton movement for the four months of the season from September 1st to the close of December, shows that compared with the crop movement last year the State of Texas has brought into sight this season in round figures 728,000 bales more; other Gulf States, which include Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri, Oklahoma, California, etc., have marketed 89,000 less, and the group of Atlantic States, which includes North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Virginia, have marketed 717,000 less, making the net increase in the amount marketed 78,000.

Mr. Hester shows the amount brought into sight by groups of States for the four months of this season, as follows:

Texas, 3,409,111 bales, an increase over last year of 727,573; an increase over the year before last of 1,215,849 and an increase over the same time in 1909 of 1,612,297.

Other Gulf States, 2,410,614 bales, a decrease under last year of 89,475; a decease under year before last of 57,984, and an increase over same time in 1909 of 483,442.

Atlantic States, 3,748,425 bales, a decrease under last year of 716,536; an increase over year before last of 47,473, and an increase over same time in 1909 of 351,483.

Total crop in sight close December, 95,689,150, a decrease under last year of 78,438; an increase over year before last of 1,205,338 and an increase over the same time in 1909 of 2,447,222.

The groups of States furnished in round figures of the crops of last year and year before last: From the State of Texas, last year, 4,327,000 and year before last 3,259,000; other Gulf States 4,174,000 last year and 3,706,000 year before last; Atlantic States, 7,637,000 last year, and 5,155,000 year before last.

WHEAT AND CORN ACTIVE

The Cereals Advanced a Cent In Last Hour and Helped Boost Oats and Provisions—Range Nearly Two Cents

Chicago, January 15.—Wheat and corn found an active market today, particularly in the last hour, when they advanced a cent and assisted in boosting oats and provisions. The range of wheat was nearly 2 cents.

Cash grain:

Wheat—No. 2, red, 1.11½@1.15½; No. 2, hard, 91½@96½. No. 1, Northern, 91@92½; No. 2, do., 89@91; No. 2, Spring, 89@90.

Corn—No. 2, 49½. No. 2, white, and No. 2, yellow, 50.

Oats—No. 2, white, 34¼@35¼; standard, 33¾@34½.

Closing prices:

Wheat—May, 95⅛; July, 91⅞@92; September, 90.

Corn—May, 52⅝; July, 53¼@53⅝; September, 54.

Oats—May, 34⅝@34¾; July, 34½; September, 34⅝.

Pork—January, 18.20; May, 18.55.

Lard—January, 9.75; May, 9.92½.

Ribs—January, 9.77½; May, 9.95.

MARINE.

Cleared.

Str. Ovidia (Swd.), 1,820 tons, Norden, Newport News, Heide & Co.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels Now in Port at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Steamers.

Str. Westhampton (Br.), 1,162 tons, Dew, Huelva, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Str. Meldon (Br.), 1,572 tons, Henry Whyte.

Str. Romsdalen (Br.), 1,632 tons, Ingram, Henry Whyte.

Schooners.

Schr. Linah C. Kaminski, 421 tons, Christensen, Mafflitt & Wood.

Schr. Brina P. Pendleton, 827 tons, Trim, Mafflitt & Wood.

Schr. Edith H. Symington, 881 tons, Thurber, Mafflitt & Wood.

Schr. Victor C. Records, 263 tons, Griffth, Mafflitt & Wood.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

STAR OFFICE, January 15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady, 38¾.

ROSIN—Steady, $4.90 per barrel of 280 pounds.

TAR—Firm, $2.20.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Firm; $3.00 per barrel for hard; $4.00 for dip; $4.00 for virgin.

Quotations same day last year: Spirits turpentine, nothing doing; rosin, nothing doing; tar, nothing doing; crude turpentine, nothing doing.

Receipts.

Spirits Turpentine	2
Rosin	(—)
Tar	16
Crude Turpentine	(—)

COTTON MARKET.

Market—Nominal.

Same day last year, nothing doing.

Receipts, 125; same day last year, 1,139 bales.

Total receipts since Sept. 1st, 301,012 bales.

Total receipts same time last year, 385,152.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith, Jan. 15.)

CORN—Firm; 85 to 90c. per bu.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, 85c. to 90c. per bu. Sweet potatoes, yams, 75c.

PEAS—Dull. White, $2.10 to $2.50; cow peas, $1.50 per bu.

BEEF—On foot, very dull, 3@4c. per lb.; dressed, no sale.

PORK—9@11c.

WOOL—Burry, 15 to 18c. per lb.; free of burr, 25c. per lb.

HIDES—Green, 11c. per lb.; dry, 13@16 2-3c. per lb.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON—Hams, old, 19@20c. per lb.; sides and shoulders, 13½@14c. per lb.

BEESWAX—Firm, 27@28c. per lb.

TALLOW—Firm, 4½@5c. per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, good demand. Grown, 40@50c.; Spring chickens, 18@35c. per head. Turkeys, on foot, dull, 20c.

EGGS—Dull, 25@26c.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Cotton and Naval Stores at Port of Wilmington.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 15.

Atlantic Coast Line—125 bales cotton; 2 casks spirits turpentine; 16 barrels tar.

Total—125 bales cotton; 2 casks spirits turpentine; 16 barrels tar.

WILMINGTON PEANUT MARKET.

(Quoted by J. S. Funcheas & Co.)
Wilmington, Jan. 3.

Market—Steady.

North Carolinas—Farmers' stock: Prime hand-picked, $1.15; machine-picked, $1.12. Spanish—Prime hand-picked, $1.10; machine picked, $1.05.

Virginias—Prime hand-picked, 70c.; machine-picked, 65c.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, January 15.—Flour—Quiet.

Wheat—Firm. No. 2, red, 1.08⅝@1.09½; No. 1, Northern Duluth, 1.02¼.

Corn—Firm.

Hides—Steady.

Petroleum—Steady.

Molasses—Steady.

Rice—Firm.

Wool—Quiet.

Sugar—Raw, steady; refined, steady.

Butter—Firm.

Cheese—Steady.

Coffee—Spot, steady; Rio, No. 7, 13⅞; Santos, No. 4, 15¾; mild, quiet; Cordova, 16@18.

Potatoes—Steadier. Florida, 2.00@4.00; Maine, bag, 1.90@2.05; Western, bag, 1.40@1.85.

Cabbages—Steady; unchanged.

Peanuts—Steady; unchanged.

Cotton Seed Oil — Fairly active, with prices higher on scarcity of crude offerings, covering of shorts, buying by cotton houses and support from refiners. Closing prices were 5 to 8 points net higher. Sales, 11,000 barrels. Prime crude, 4.93@5.00; do. Summer yellow, spot, 6.12@6.35; January, 6.15; February, 6.12; March, 6.15; April, 6.16; May, 6.21; June, 6.20; July, 6.28; August, 6.30; prime Winter yellow, 6.25@6.80; do. Summer white, 6.40@6.70.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, January 15.—Spot cotton, quiet and easier. American middling, 7.37; good middling, 7.03; middling, 6.83; low middling, 6.65; good ordinary, 6.25; ordinary, 5.91. SEales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 5,100 American. Receipts, 3,100, all American. Futures opened quiet and closed steady. January, 6.65½; January and February, 6.62½; February and March, 6.61; March and April, 6.60; April and May, 6.58½; May and June, 6.57; June and July, 6.55; July and August, 6.52; August and September, 6.41½; September and October, 6.27; October and November, 6.19; November and December, 6.16; December and January, 6.15; January and February, 6.14.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

New York, January 15.—The cotton goods markets were quiet and steady. Worsted yarns for sweater purposes were easier. Cotton yarns ruled quiet and easier. Jobbers reported an expanding trade with retailers.

MOST STOCKS STILL WEAK

By Comparison With Two Previous Days, However, the Market Gave A Better Account of Itself—Contradictory

New York, January 15.—By comparison with the two previous days of weakness, the stock market gave a better account of itself today; but it nevertheless continued to reflect the disordered state of speculative sentiment. The market was nervous and irregular, with contradictory movements among various issues.

Some stocks sold below yesterday's low point, although the range of prices was much narrower, and during a large part of the day many of the lenders showed small net gains.

Reading, Lehigh Valley and Southern Pacific were weakest of the more prominent issues, while metal shares developed strength.

The market was most unsettled during early trading, and as the session advanced grew steadier until in the late afternoon it made a fair showing of strength, with a number of gains of a point or more.

Various matters operated to check the decline. There was evidence of determined support during periods of weakness, which restricted operations on the short side. The position of the European markets was another favorable influence and purchases of stocks by Europe were the heaviest in some time. It was estimated that Europe bought 40,000 to 50,000 shares, London taking chiefly Steel and Union Pacific, and Paris Amalgamated. Traders with heavy commitments on the short side showed some uneasiness and covering operations were carried on extensively, particularly in the metal stocks. Political consideration again figured prominently. All Wall Street talked politics today and apparently little headway was made toward dispelling the nervousness which has been reflected in the week's dealings.

Bonds were under slight pressure. Total sales, par value, $1,927,000. Panama 3s advanced ¼ on call. Total sales today, 501,400 shares.

CLOSING STOCK LIST.

Amalgamated Copper	72⅛
American Agricultural	54
American Beet Sugar	36¾
American Can	27¾
American Can, pfd	113
American Car and Foundry	52¾
American Cotton Oil	52
American Ice Securities	21¼
American Linseed	10
American Locomotive	39¼
American Smelting and Ref	70
American Smelting and Ref., pfd	105
American Sugar Refining	115
American Tel and Tel	134⅛
American Tobacco	279
Anaconda Mining Co	37
Atchison	104⅝
Atchison, pfd	101¾
Atlantic Coast Line	120
Baltimore and Ohio	104½
Bethlehem Steel	36¾
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	89⅜
Canadian Pacific	242¾
Central Leather	26⅞
Chesapeake and Ohio	76⅜
Chicago Great Western	16¾
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul	112¼
Chicago and North Western	135¼
Colorado Fuel and Iron	31½
Consolidated Gas	137¼
Corn Products	13
Delaware and Hudson	162
Denver and Rio Grande	20½
Denver and Rio Grande, pfd	37⅝
Distillers' Securities	19⅜
Erie	30½
Erie, 1st pfd	40⅝
Erie, 2nd pfd	38⅝
General Electric	182
Great Northern, pfd	127⅝
Great Northern Ore Ctfs	38½
Illinois Central	127
Interborough-Met	17⅝
Interborough-Met., pfd	60⅜
Inter-Harvester	103⅜
Inter-Marine, pfd	18¾
International Paper	11
International Pump	14½
Kansas City Southern	25¾
Laclede Gas	102½
Lehigh Valley	150⅞
Louisville and Nashville	139
Minn., St. P. and Sault Ste Marie	138½
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	26½
Missouri Pacific	40⅞
National Biscuit	119
National Lead	51
Nat. Rys of Mexico, 2nd pfd	25¼
New York Central	106⅜
New York, Ont. and Western	31⅝
Norfolk and Western	111⅞
North American	80½
Northern Pacific	118¾
Pacific Mail	28
Pennsylvania	122¾
People's Gas	115
Pittsburg, C. C. and St. Louis	100
Pittsburg Coal	21⅝
Pressed Steel Car	33½
Pullman Palace Car	162
Reading	162⅞
Republic Iron and Steel	24
Republic Iron and Steel, pfd	90
Rock Island Co	22⅝
Rock Island Co., pfd	40
St. Louis and San Fran., 2nd pfd	27
Seaboard Air Line	19¼
Seaboard Air Line, pfd	45
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron	41
Southern Pacific	105¾
Southern Railway	26⅞
Southern Railway, pfd	79⅝
Tennessee Copper	34½
Texas and Pacific	21¼
Union Pacific	157⅜
Union Pacific, pfd	89½
United States Realty	73
United States Rubber	64
United States Steel	63⅛
United States Steel, pfd	100½
Utah Copper	54
Virginia-Carolina Chemical	41¼
Wabash	3⅜
Wabash, pfd	12¼
Western Maryland	30¾
Western Union	71
Westinghouse Electric	73½
Wheeling and Lake Erie	7⅝

THE FINANCIAL MARKET.

New York, January 15.—Money on call, steady, at 2¾@3 per cent.; ruling rate, and closing bid, 2¾; offered at 3. Time loans, firm; sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent.; ninety days, 4@4¼; six months, 4@4¼. Prime mercantile paper, 4¾@5¼. Sterling exchange, firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.85 for sixty-day bills, and at 4.8710 for demand. Commercial bills, 4.82½. Bar silver, 63¼; Mexican dollars, 49; Government bonds, firm. Railroad bonds, heavy.

NAVAL STORES.

New York, January 15.—Turpentine and rosin, quiet.

Savannah—January 15.—Turpentine, firm at 39¼. Sales, 400; receipts, 351; shipments, 719; stock, 30,901.

Rosin—Firm. Sales, 1,517; receipts, 1,495; shipments, 450; stock, 151,127. Quote: A, B, 4.90@5.35; C, D, E, 5.25@5.35; F, 5.35@5.45; G, 5.40@5.45; H, 5.45; I, 5.70; K, 5.75; M and N, 7.15; W G, 7.20; W W, 7.25.

PINEHURST GOLF

Matches In Advertisers' Tournament Played Off Yesterday

Pinehurst, N. C., January 15.—Matches in the Advertisers' mid-Winter golf tournament today resulted in following surviving for further contest for first division honors: A. K. Oliver, Alleghany; D. M. Parker, Garden City; R. M. Purves, Woodland; I. S. Robeson, Oak Hill; W. J. MacDonald, Calumet; George C. Dutton, Oakley; Marshall Whitlach, Oakland; Harold Slater, Fox Hills.

Hear Mr. Karp

Now song by Grand's favorite soloist today. Hear him.

(Advertisement.)

THE WEATHER.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.

January 16, 1913.

Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending at 8 P. M. yesterday:

Temperature at 8 A. M., 37 degrees; at 8 P. M., 56 degrees; maximum, 60 degrees; minimum, 25 degrees; mean, 48 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall for the month, to date, 1.34.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river, at Fayetteville, at 8 P. M., yesterday, 3.9 feet.

Weather Forecast.

For North Carolina—Fair; warmer Thursday; Friday, local rains.

Port Calendar—Jan. 16.

Sun rises	7:17 A. M.
Sun sets	5:27 P. M.
Day's length	10 hrs. 10 min.

Tides.

	High water. A.M.	High water. P.M.	Low water. A.M.	Low water. P.M.
Wilmington	4:20	4:44	11:51	11:49
Southport	1:40	1:48	8:09	8:22
Masonboro Inlet	1:11	1:19	7:40	7:53

WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS

January 15, 1913.

STATIONS:	Weather at 8 P. M.	Temperature. Highest today.	Temperature. Lowest last night.	24-hour precipitation, 8 P. M.
Abilene	pt cldy	68	48	.0
Asheville	clear	56	28	.0
Atlanta	clear	56	34	.0
Augusta	cloudy	56	36	.0
Birmingham	clear	62	42	.0
Boston	cloudy	44	28	.0
Charleston	cloudy	60	42	.0
Charlotte	cloudy	52	28	.0
Chicago	cloudy	44	32	.0
Galveston	clear	62	54	.0
Jacksonville	clear	64	52	.0
Memphis	cloudy	62	46	.0
Mobile	clear	64	48	.0
Montgomery	clear	62	40	.0
New Orleans	clear	68	50	.0
New York	clear	42	28	.0
Oklahoma	cloudy	62	40	.0
Pittsburg	raining	50	36	.01
Raleigh	cloudy	56	30	.0
Savannah	cloudy	62	44	.0
Shreveport	clear	68	50	.0
St. Louis	cloudy	52	34	.04
Washington	clear	50	24	.0

STATE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Unanimous Vote for Wilson and Marshall—Mr. Daniels.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 13.—The North Carolina Electoral College met in the Senate chamber at noon today, and each of the twelve members cast his vote for Woodrow Wilson for President of the United States, and Thos. R. Marshall for Vice-President.

E. R. Preston, of Charlotte, caucus chairman, called the meeting to order and called to the chair G. Ellis Gardner, of Yancey. The college effected permanent organization with Elector Garner as President and Geo. E. Hood, of Wayne, as Secretary. The oath of office was administered by Associate Justice Wm. A. Hoke, of the Supreme Court.

The speech nominating Wilson was made by former Lt. Gov. Francis D. Winston, of Bertie, who paid high tribute to North Carolina and her part in picking out the President-elect, and in glowing terms voiced the fitness of the party's successful nominee as shown in his record. Brief seconding speeches were made by F. C. Harding, of Greenville, and Geo. E. Hood, of Goldsboro.

Gov. Thos. R. Marshall, of Indiana, was nominated by J. A. Brown, of Chadbourn, and seconded by F. H. Harris, of Northampton.

H. M. London, of Pittsboro, was the unanimous choice of the college for messenger, to carry the vote to Washington, and he intends to start on his mission tonight, in the hope of being the first to arrive with a State's vote.

The college adopted a resolution, introduced by Mr. London, requesting the President-elect to appoint Josephus Daniels a member of his cabinet, a copy of this resolution to be carried by the messenger and delivered in person to President-elect Wilson

The members of the college were invited by the Citizens' Inaugural Committee to join the Escort Committee to meet Governor-elect Locke Craig at Greensboro tomorrow and escort him to Raleigh. Nine expressed their intention of accepting this invitation.

There was a fair attendance of visitors in the lobbies and galleries to witness the ceremonies, and there was some mild applause at times.

FIRE AT GIERSCH'S.

Raleigh Has Early Morning Hotel Fire. Damage Probably $5,000.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 13.—Fire broke out in the basement of Hotel Giersch Sunday morning about 6 o'clock and completely gutted the basement and street floors containing the kitchen and heating plants in the basement and the office, lobby and cafe and private dining rooms on the street floor. The upper stories were badly damaged by smoke and otherwise. It required three hours to get the fire under control owing to the fact that a big lot of stored soft coal became ignited. The fire started from a hot water heater containing coal fire. Many of the guests had to rush from their rooms in their night clothes and gain the street through the densest sort of smoke and coal gases. A big force of workmen began repairs today and the kitchen and cafe will be open again in a couple of days, although it will require some time and probably over $5,000 to completely restore the hotel to normal equipment.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The report of the auditor employed by the Board of County Commissioners has been printed in pamphlet form and any one interested is invited to call at the Commissioners' offiice and receive a copy. This report contains full statistical information in regard to the financial affairs of the county.

M. S. WILLARD,
Chmn. B. of Co. Com.

ja14-tu,th,su-3t

BIG G Cures in 1 to 5 days unnatural discharges. Contains no poison and may be used full strength. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. absolutely without fear.

WHY NOT CURE YOURSELF?

At Druggists, or we ship express prepaid upon receipt of $1. Full particulars mailed on request.

THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO., Cincinnati, O.

D. L. GORE COMPANY

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Offer to the Trade:

600 cases Sweet Potatoes.
1200 cases Salmon.
500 cases Tomatoes.
600 cases Corn.
200 cases Peaches.
25 cases Asparagus.
100 cases Apples.
500 bags Rock Salt.
10000 bags 100 lb. Salt.
500 Spirit Barrels.
500 bundles Hoop Iron.
1500 kegs Nails.

At prices to meet legitimate competition. Prompt shipment guaranteed.

STATEMENT CONDITION

The Murchison National Bank

OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,

At the Close of Business December 31, 1912.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts	$4,598,312.50
U. S. Bonds (at par)	551,000.00
Bank Building	75,000.00
Bonds and Other Securities	157,716.46
Cash and Due by Banks	1,365,055.51
	$6,747,084.47

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock	$ 825,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits	515,000.00
Circulation	550,000.00
Special Deposit, U. S. Bonds	100,000.00
Deposits	4,757,084.47
	$6,747,084.47

DEPOSITS:

December 31, 1908	$2,871,880.79
December 31, 1910	4,002,287.34
December 31, 1912	4,757,084.47

H. C. McQUEEN . . . President
J. V. GRAINGER . . Vice-President
J. W. YATES. . . . Vice-President
C. S. GRAINGER . . . . Cashier

THERE'S PLENTY OF STYLE

about the rig you hire from this livery stable. Nobody could tell it from that of a millionaire and you'll feel like one when you drive out in it. Just say the word and we will send around an outfit that you will be proud to be seen in and will make your friends think you have inherited a fortune.

City Livery Co.

C. W. MILLS, Mgr.

NO ONE IS TOO OLD

to be indifferent to their teeth. In fact the older the person the more necessary is it that the food be properly masticated.

GOOD HEALTH AND GOOD TEETH go together. You cannot have one without the other. We supply teeth for persons of every age and condition. All operations are painless and all charges are extremely moderate. Crown and Bridge Work a Specialty. All work Guaranteed.

DR. CULBRETH'S Dental Parlors

Front and Princess Street.

H. DeW. RAPALJE

CONSULTING ENGINEER.
Room 511 Southern Building.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

—W. H. JAMES—

Contractor and Builder
All Carpenter Work Done Satisfactorily.
Call 'Phone 1334.

NOTICE

$25.00 Reward will be paid for evidence to convict any person or corporation who sets fire that burns any of my lands in this or any other county in this State. D. L. GORE,
120 N. Water Street, Wilmington, North Carolina.

THE ELVINGTON HOTEL

Convenient to the traveling public; good clean rooms and beds; table as good as the market affords.

Give US a trial

FAIR BLUFF, N. C.

ja10-10t

BUY AND BUILD IN

SUNSET PARK

WILMINGTON'S MOST BEAUTIFUL SUB-DIVISION.

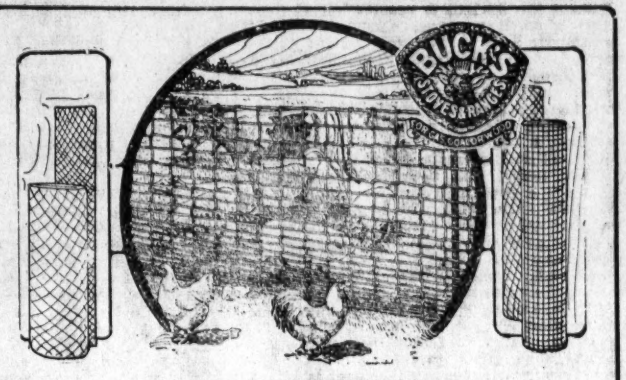
Every City Convenience. Street Cars to Park in 60 days
Beautiful Entrances. Granolithic Sidewalks
Macadam Streets and Boulevards.

GAS ELECTRICITY TELEPHONE SERVICE

Artesian Water . . . . . : 5 YEARS
Perfect Sanitary Sewer System . . . . : FREE!

YOU CAN BUY ON EASY TERMS.

FIDELITY TRUST & DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
14 Princess St.



"SOUTHERN" FIELD FENCING.

Five Cars on hand at the old price. It won't last long. Write or call and see us, as to price.

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO.

PURCELL BUILDING.

A Change of Weather Must Mean a Change of Wearing Apparel

And to get the Best for the money is something else, and the place, where?

J. M. SOLKY & COMPANY

One-Price Clothiers and Furnishers.

Sole Agents for the Best Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, Underwear and Hats—such as Strouse & Bros. and B. Kuppenheimer Clothing, Knox and Stetson Hats, the noted Norfolk and New Brunswick and Dr. Deimel's Linen Mesh Underwear.

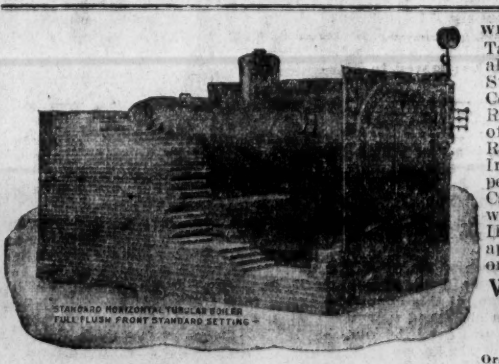
'Phone 617. Masonic Building.

"CHATT-A-NOOGA" Plow if you want to know which Plow the intelligent Farmer selects to suit his soil, as well as his employes, and when you satisfy the one who is to use the Plow, you satisfy your Corn, Cotton, Tobacco, or what ever your crop might be.

Write for our prices, on the numbers below: 43, 62, 63, 70, 77, 71½.

J. W. MURCHISON & CO.

Wholesale Hardware. Wilmington, N. C.



WE SELL BOILERS

Tanks, Structural Steel, Machine Steel, Tool Steel, Cold Rolled Steel Repair all classes of Machinery. Rework Steel, Iron, Brass, Copper, Aluminum. Call and see us work. We are the IRON MEN, and appreciate your orders.

Wilmington Iron Works

Manufacturing Plant, Orange & Water sts.

COAL and WOOD

W. B. THORPE & CO.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

FREE SUGAR BILL PROBABLE

(Continued from Page One.)

ly superior to those of 20 years ago, but that the industry should be protected by taxing the imported wines as luxuries.

The committee has no working basis for schedule H, except the present Payne-Aldrich tariff law, and the Democratic plan to consider the tariff as a revenue matter and to put the greatest burden on luxuries. There are no witnesses scheduled for tomorrow, the first free week day for the committee since the tariff hearings began.

ALLIES STANDING PAT.

Balkan Kingdoms Have Not Weakened in Stand to Reopen War.

London, Jan. 15.—The Balkan kingdoms have not weakened in their determination to reopen the war unless Turkey accepts their terms quickly. In deference to the powers they may withhold the execution of their resolve a few days longer than seemed likely yesterday.

They wish the world to know that their policy is unchanged. As allies they inaugurated the doctrine of "the Balkans for the Balkan peoples," at a time when it appeared almost presumptuous folly to the great nations of Europe, and they declare now that they propose to maintain the right which their united armies won to be considered a great independent nation and manage their own diplomacy according to their own views of what their national interests demand.

They assert that their diplomatic course is a straightforward and frank one and while willing to concede a brief period of delay for Turkey's answer, it is not with a view of resuming negotiations on a modified basis.

When on December 23rd they presented their terms, the Turks, in their characteristic way, thought the allies were bluffing, and in turn presented on December 28th counter proposals which failed to take into account the way and re-establishment of the situation as it was before hostilities. These counter proposals, the allies rejected as "unacceptable and undiscussable."

Since then the Balkan States have not changed their terms one iota, while the Turks have receded all along the line except on the question of Adrianople and the Aegean islands. The allies have adopted an attitude of stern firmness to convince Turkey that no alternative is possible for the conclusion of peace but the acceptance of their original conditions, but in so doing they have not wished to hurt the susceptibilities of the powers or alienate their sympathies. They give this as a reason for their decision to await patiently the result of the note of the powers to Constantinople, which may take any of the three following forms:

First, Turkey refusing flatly to follow the advice of Europe.

Second, Turkey giving an inconclusive answer with the object of further postponing a decision, and,

Third, Turkey asking for a continuation of the peace negotiations on a new proposal, which might provide for the preservation of Adrianople but the dismantling of its fortifications and a pledge under guarantee of the powers not to attempt any work in the future on the fortifications of the town.

Should Turkey refuse to follow the advice of the powers or give an evasive answer, the allies will carry out their plan already announced and ask for the convocation of the conference, at which they will officially break off negotiations. Then will come denunciation of the armistice. If Turkey offers a new proposal the Bulgarian delegation, having precise instructions, will insist upon its claim for Adrianople, but will refer the matter to Sofia for consideration.

OHIO STILL RISING

Lowlands Flooded and Farmers Forced To Flee From Homes

Evansville, Ind., January 15.—With a stage of 49.1 feet and still rising, the Ohio river is hourly flooding territory and forcing farmers to flee from their homes to cities, many of whom are feeling the effects of the overflow. All low places in Evansville are submerged. Skiffs and launches distributed food and fuel to waterbound homes today. Provisions are being distributed from the city hall.

Fear of looting in sections where houses have been abandoned, has caused the police to patrol the district in boats.

At New Albany, one thousand persons are homeless, but the city is able to care for them, refusing aid offered by the Red Cross Society.

Cincinnati, Ohio, January 5. — A steady rain here all day caused the slowly-receding Ohio to come to a standstill tonight and reports of a general rain throughout the southern part of the State led to predictions that another rise is inevitable. River men are of the opinion that if the rain stops by tomorrow the new rise will not exceed the crest reached last night—62.2 feet.

Cairo, Ill., January 15.—Fear of flood damage has decreased here. Farms in the low lands are flooded, but the residents had moved to higher ground.

BURNED TO DEATH

Four Men Perished In Fire Which Destroyed Restaurant

Paragould, Ark., January 15.—As the result of a fire which destroyed a local restaurant early today, four men are believed to have been burned to death.

Two bodies have been removed from the debris, one being identified as that of Richard Lawson, of this city. The search for bodies continued tonight.

Eight men roomed over the restaurant and only four are known to have escaped. The loss is small and covered by insurance.

NINE MEN DROWNED.

Russian Bark California Wrecked on Northumberland Coast.

New Castle-on-Tyne, Eng., Jan. 15.—Nine of the crew of the Russian bark California were drowned today when that vessel was blown on to the coast of Northumberland and totally wrecked. Capt. Eskbom and seven men were saved. The California had just left the Tyne with a full cargo. She was a vessel of 2,461 tons.

TELLS OF ARSON TRUST

Chicago Marshal Relates Remarkable Story of Organized Incendiarism

Chicago, January 15.—With the indictment today of Joseph Clarke for an alleged attempt to bribe an assistant State's attorney not to prosecute an arson case as a text, A. A. Bach, chief deputy State fire marshal, told a remarkable story of organized incendiarism.

"Ten per cent of Chicago's fires are incendiary," Bach said. "There are three men in Chicago known as insurance adjusters, who often get to fires before the firement. They sleep with their clothes on, have automobiles in readiness, and receiving tips that a fire is about to be started, are on their way almost before an alarm comes in.

"The adjusters do not actually start fires themselves; they employ men to do that—men who actually solicit the business. The adjusters make their money by adjusting the losses. They offer bribes to detectives frequently, but never when there is a witness present, thus leaving it one man's word against another.

"Often we are informed days in advance of when fires are to be started. In that way we are able to prevent many blazes. In many instances we have had detectives watching buildings that have been marked for the torch. We have had tips that have led us to buildings with the basements filled with excelsior, the floor saturated with oil and the stock packed in combustible material. All that we could do was notify the insurance company and have the insurance cancelled. In such cases the fires were not started.

"It is possible for any one to get a building fired in Chicago. Charges vary according to the magnitude of the fire. For large fires the charge is one per cent and even at that price the fire bug makes money. I don't know of a single conviction for arson in Chicago in the last 18 months."

Clark was released tonight on a $10,000 bond signed by his wife.

State's Attorney Hoyne tonight said the inquiry gradually is widening and now involves officials of insurance companies, independent fire adjusters and adjusters employed by insurance companies. He refused to make public the names of those said to be in the "ring."

BONDS DISAPPROVED.

Labor Leaders Failed to Schedule Sufficient Property.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Bonds submitted for the release of Frank M. Ryan, E. H. Houlihan, William Shupe, sentenced to prison for conspiracy in the illegal transportation of dynamite, were disapproved by District Attorney Miller, of Indianapolis, in the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals today. Bonds of $30,000 for the release of Charles N. Beume, of Minneapolis, were approved.

Miller declared the property scheduled for the bonds for Ryan, Houlihan and Shupe did not aggregate more than $37,500, while property worth $200,000 should have been scheduled.

Attorneys for the Chicago labor leaders said they would make another effort to raise the required amount of securities.

The court declined to approve a bond for $30,000 offered for the release of William E. Reddin, of Milwaukee, because of the insufficiency of the security. The court also declined to issue a writ of supersedeas admitting to bail Herbert Hockin, who was sentenced to six years.

Hockin was the only convicted labor man for whom a writ of supersedeas was not asked when the cases were presented to the court a week ago.

LEGISLATURE DEADLOCKED.

Failed to Elect Senator in New Hampshire—The Vote.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 15.—The Legislature failed today to elect a United States Senator. The branches balloted in joint convention as follows:

Henry F. Collis, Democrat, 199; Henry B. Quinby, Republican, 108; R. W. Pillsbury, Republican 58; Sherman E. Burroughs, Republican 22; and Robert P. Bass, Progressive, 18; Scattering, 12.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—"I shall not release the Progressive legislators at this time," former Governor Bass, of New Hampshire, said tonight. "I think on account of the Progressives holding the balance of power, the new party stands an excellent show of naming the Senator. By this I don't mean that I expect to be named, but there is a strong probability that one of my belief will be.

"Among both the Democratic and Republican legislators there are many men of Progressive tendencies who are in no way bound to vote for the caucus nominees of their respective parties. This condition we regard as being greatly in our favor."

Mr. Bass is visiting relatives here.

279 CLAIMS FILED.

Relatives of Titanic Victims Petition for Heavy Damages.

New York, Jan. 15.—A flood of petitions for damages through the loss of the Titanic filed today, included one from Mrs. Irene Wallace Harris, who claims $1,000,000 for the loss of her husband, Henry B. Harris, the theatrical manager. This is the heaviest of the 279 claims so far filed. Mrs. May Futrelle, of Scituate, Mass., asks for $300,000 compensation for the loss of her husband, Jacques Futrelle, author. The claim of Mrs. Lily B. Millet, widow of Francis D. Millet, the artist, a Titanic victim, is $100,000.

United States Judge Hand yesterday extended time for filing petitions on claims to February 11th. The claims amount to more than $10,000,000, but the White Star Line contends that its liability is limited under the United States statutes to less than $100,000.

FINISHES ITS CASE.

Government Practically Concludes Evidence Against Cash Register Co.

Cincinnati, Jan. 15.—With the exception of one witness and some documentary evidence, the government finished the presentation of its case in the trial of 30 officials or former officials of the National Cash Register Company, charged with having violated the Sherman anti-trust law.

Eight weeks have been consumed by the government in presenting its case and attorneys for the defense stated tonight that they expeced to take an equal length of time.

SENATOR WARREN'S FENCES UNLAWFUL

(Continued from Page One.)

court alleged, it is said, that the orders of the revenue officers were the result of ill will, malice and pique. The government, on the other hand, maintained that the court's course was a wrongful interference with the administration of the revenue laws. The case is thus pending in the courts and the outcome is being watched with considerable interest here.

Commerce Court's Life Extended

Washington, January 15.—By a vote of 33 to 20 the Senate today adopted an amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill lengthening the life of the Commerce Court until June 30th, next.

Under the existing law the court would become a thing of the past after March 4th, but Congress having failed to transfer the jurisdiction and make arrangements for the disposition of cases then pending before it, the Senate today extended the life of the court to enable it to clear up its calendar. The bill will have to be agreed to by the conference committee of the two houses.

With machine-like precision, the legislative bill, carrying approximately $35,385,714 went through the parliamentary procedure of the Senate and probably will be passed early tomorrow. The Commerce Court provision precipitated a lengthy debate. Progressives, Democrats and Republicans were split over the amendment, the former contending that the court should cease on March 4th, while many members of the other two parties held that the court should be permitted to continue until Congress has taken some appropriate action for the disposition of the pending cases.

Termination of the activities of the court March 4th, it was claimed, would result in chaotic conditions in the business world.

Senator Dixon, of Montana, Progressive, declared that the extension of time would only result in the piling up of more cases in the Commerce Court.

"The quicker it is abolished, the happier the people of the country will be," he added.

Senator Cummins, of Iowa, who had opposed the court, was in favor of transferring its jurisdiction to some other tribunal before abolishing it.

"Does the Senator think the President would approve a measure abolishing the Commerce Court?" he asked Senator Dixon.

"I am not in the confidence of the President," replied the latter.

SUING "MOVIES" TRUST

Taking of Testimony In Anti-Trust Action Is Begun

New York, January 15.—Taking of testimony in the government's suit against the "moving picture trust" for alleged violation of the Sherman law, was begun here today.

Henry N. Marvin, vice president of the Biograph Company, one of the defendant concerns, which are alleged to have formed a combination to control the motion picture industry, testified that in 1908 the several factions of the industry were at war with each other. This led to the organization of the Motion Picture Patents Company after a series of conferences.

The purpose of the organization was not to stop competition, but to harmonize legal troubles that arose over patent disputes. Two agreements were entered into between the Patents company and its constituent concerns, he said, one whereby each company assigned its patents to the Patents company; the other by which the Patents company licensed to the other companies the patents which it controlled.

Marvin admitted that the Motion Pictures Patent Company, of which he is president, exacted a $2-a-week license fee from all exhibitors who used films made by any of the companies in the combination. This fee, he explained, served as a royalty on machines on which patents were held by the Patents company. Under cross-examination he said this fee was levied also upon exhibitors who did not use machines controlled by the Patents company.

More than half of six thousand exhibitors in this country in 1909, the witness testified, paid the fee and in return the Patents company agreed to limit the film service in each city so that there would be no overcrowding of the moving picture business.

PROBE SUDDEN DEATH

Prisoner at Atlanta Said to Have Been Struck by Fellow Prisoner

Atlanta, Ga., January 15.—An investigation of the sudden death today of one of the prisoners of the Federal prison here has commenced at the direction of the warden, William H. Moyer, as a result of rumors that the dead man was struck by a fellow prisoner. The prison officials refuse to make public the name of the prisoner or details of the investigation until a report has been made to the Department of Justice at Washington. The prisoner, who was serving a five years' sentence, fell to the cement floor of the prison kitchen while working today. He was removed to the prison hospital and died within a few minutes. Twenty prisoners and a guard were in the kitchen at the time of the fall. So far as ascertained no one saw a blow struck. The prison physician found a mark on the dead man's face which he said would have been produced either by a blow or the fall upon the cement floor. An autopsy was held.

FAVOR GENERAL STRIKE.

Hotel Workers Vote to Walk Out—12,000 May Stop Work.

New York, Jan. 15.—A strike ballot taken by members of the International Hotel Workers' Union tonight resulted in 2,000 day workers voting unanimously in favor of a general strike. It was announced that the order calling out the workers in hotels all over the city could not be issued until the result of the night workers' ballot, which began at midnight, became known. If a general strike is ordered leaders said, the union would be able to call out 12,000 workers. Strike leaders claim to have extended their organization to include even the hotel chambermaids and scrub women.

BOARD OF INQUIRY EXCLUDES CASTRO

(Continued from Page One.)

to file an appeal to Secretary Nagel.

Connected With Assassination

Washington, January 15.—The order of the immigration authorities at New York for the deportation of Cipriano Castro, according to the understanding of officials of the Department of Commerce and Labor, grows out of the former Venezuelan President's refusal to answer certain questions propounded by the special board of inquiry.

The board's decision has not yet been officially communicated to Secretary Nagel, but it is in possession of the record of testimony in the case, which shows, it is said, that Castro declined to reply to questions concerning the charges that he was connected with the assassination of General Paredes in Venezuela, for which he is under indictment, although he never has been tried. The board wanted this information because the law bars from entry to the United States any person convicted of, or admitting a crime involving moral turpitude. Officials hold that while an immigration hearing is quasi-judicial in character, the ordinary rules of privilege recognized in a court of law do not obtain.

With an alien knocking at the doors of the United States, the administration, it is argued, must obtain through answers to proper questions the necessary information to determine his fitness to enter. A refusal to answer is interpreted by Secretary Nagel either as an admission of the guilt or as an obstruction that prevents administrative officers deciding admissibility. This point never has been determined by a court, and a decision is expected as a result of the Castro case.

Albany, Ga., January 15.—Federal officers here today seized $7,000 worth of whiskey alleged to be the property of Haugamook & Camp, of this city. The government alleges that the liquor was shipped here from Girard, Ala., and that the packages were not properly branded as the law requires and that the name of the consignees did not appear on the packages, as also is required.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bijou—Moving Pictures.
Hewlett & Price—Ladies' Tan Boots.
Academy of Music—The Girl from Rector's.
American National Bank—Your Uncle Sam.

Business Locals.

Wanted—Position.
Wanted—Two Young Men.
Wanted—Room and Board.
For Sale—Wellington Piano.
For Rent—Furnished Rooms.
R. Gardner—White Orphingtons.
Palace Market—Dressed Chickens.

BUSINESS LOCALS

Advertisements inserted under this head, One Cent per word for each insertion, but no advertisement taken for less than 25c. Additional words, more than 25, One Cent per word. Unless the advertiser has a regular account, all advertisements under this head are STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE, the amounts being too small to warrant a charge. The Star will send without charge, a Western Union Messenger to any address in the city for advertisements in this department upon request by 'Phone to No. 51. A Messenger will also call for telegrams for the Western Union Telegraph Company, or for notes or small packages to be delivered anywhere in the city. No charge for collecting the telegrams, but a small charge for Strictly Messenger Service calls will be made, or telephone subscribers may at any time telephone their telegrams; bills rendered to suit the sender, daily, weekly or monthly. For this service, call "Western Union." But for advertisements, always call the Star office, No. 51. Copy for Business Locals cannot be taken over the telephone—but upon request Messenger will be dispatched to any part of the city for them.

ORPHINGTONS — Kellerstrass, Crystal White Orphingtons. Good show and utility stock. Fine, big, strong early cockerels, ready now. Right for this year's breeders, $3 up to $10. Also some choice pullets. R. Gardner, Dunn, N. C. ja16-6t*

WANTED — By young business man, room and board in private family. If you are refined and your room spotless, answer. If not, please save your stamps. Address "Young Man," care Star. ja16-1t*

TO RENT — Two nice furnished bed rooms and board. Use of parlor, bath, toilet, hot and cold water, electric lights. Beautiful location, one block only from postoffice; 200 Chestnut street. ja16-1t*

WANTED—Stenographic work in afternoon and evening, by an experienced and capable stenographer. Can use my own typewriter. Address "D," care Star. ja16-3t

FANCY DRESSED CHICKENS, turkeys, and geese. Very best of season. Extra choice beef, veal, lamb and pork. Snap beans, tomatoes, lettuce and celery. See our line today. We have very best variety in city. Try our all pork sausage. Country eggs fresh in. 'Phone 72, Palace Market. ja16-tf

PIANO FOR SALE—Wellington, practically new; will sell at near one-half first cost for cash. An exceptional bargain. Call and examine it. 911 N. Fifth street. ja16-1t*

WANTED—Two neat appearing young men of intelligence, to travel and solicit. Good pay, if you are a hustler. Apply No. 202 Walnut street. Call for Mr. Cooke. ja16-1t*

REAL SWEET POTATOES, 25c and 30c peck; fresh country eggs, 30c dozen; fine fresh table butter, 35c lb.; 3 packages macaroni, 25c. 'Phone 853. C. H. Bornemann, 7th and Orange sts. jy16-1t*

STEEL RANGES — $15.68 Cook Stoves, $9.00; fancy coal heaters, $5.48 to $9.48. We also have pipe of all sizes. It will pay you to investigate. Bornemann's, "The Store That Sells Everything," 7th and Orange sts. ja16-1t*

DOWN IN GEORGIA is where we buy our Pure Georgia Cane Syrup; we guarantee it to be absolutely pure; 70c per gal. Chesapeake fruit cake, 25c lb. 'Phone 853, C. H. Bornemann. ja16-1t*

SEEDED RAISINS, or Currants, 2 lbs. for 25c.; Citron, 20c lb.; Lemon Peel, 20c lb.; Porto Rico Molasses, 60c gal.; New Orleans Molasses, 40c gal.; nice Mackerel, 3 for 25c. 'Phone 853. C. H. Bornemann. ja16-1t*

DYNAMITE! Drain your land, break your hardpan, blast your stumps, make your ditches, and plant your orchard with dynamite. Cheap and quick. Address Carolina Blasting Co., Postoffice Box 563, Wilmington, N. C. ja15-6t*

VERTICAL FILING CABINET wanted; letter size; two or three drawers; in good condition. Give full particulars and price. "File," care Star. ja15-2t

A CONGENIAL COUPLE without children, may secure room and board at 205 Church street; 'Phone 1718. ja15.19-2t

FURNISHED HOUSE for rent, No. 18 North Seventh street. Splendid location, two bath rooms; ten rooms, comfortably furnished. For full particulars, apply J. G. Wright & Son, Real Estate Agents, 124 Princess street. ja15-2t

FOR SALE — Everything good to eat Quail, turkey, New River and Norfolk oysters, all styles; club sandwiches a specialty. We have the cleanest place in town. Come in. The Everglade. Tom and Frank Shepard. no24-tf

WHEN IN NEED of money, see Uncle Charles, 16 South Front street. All business strictly confidential. ja11-tf

FRESH SNAP BEANS, beans just received for Monday's selling; also all other fresh vegetables; nice bell peppers, etc. We keep anything good to eat. Palace Market, Phone No. 72. ja12-1t

WOOD—Call up 346-W for good dry cook wood cheap. W. W. Koch. ja12-6t*

FOR RENT—One very desirable office in Grand Theatre building, including water, heat, light and janitor service. Apply J. M. Solky & Co. ja12-tf

FOR RENT—Store, corner Seventh and Market streets. An old established stand. One of the best in city. Apply to Eduard Ahrens, care Ahrens Bros. se6-tf

ANNOUNCEMENT! — The Rural Building & Loan Association will open the twenty-second series on Saturday, February 1st, 1913. Books are open for subscribers now. The most systematic way to save money or to own your own home. Call and talk it over with the Secretary. R. C. DeRosset, President; James Owen Reilly, secretary and treasurer; No. 118 Princess street. ja5-tf

FOR SALE—A few fine mules and horses. They are as good as Missouri grows. James J. Darby, 10 Dock street. ja9-12t

YOU WANT the top market for your eggs, poultry, pork, beef or anything you have. Ship to R. B. Moore & Co., wholesale produce, commission merchants, 117 N. Water. oc27-tf

FOR SALE at a bargain. Five-passenger E. M. F. 30 touring car, in good condition and fully equipped. Will sell or exchange for real estate. Address "Bargain," care Star. de5-tf

THE GILBERT HOUSE—Combines home comforts with hotel conveniences. Front and Princess streets, junction of all cars. Electric lights and hot water. Steam heat. Table equals the best and rates reasonable. Transient, $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Rates to regular and table boarders. de8-1mo

MORE WOOD—My slab wood is getting very short, now, but "Oh You" oak, ash and pine. Call the same old 'phone, 431, and we will get a wiggle on to deliver your wood. M. H. Croom, Southwest corner Water and Chestnut. de1-tf

The Value of a Watch

Depends upon the time it keeps.

How Valuable is Yours?

If it does not keep good time, bring it here. We will make it of **value to you.**

A. O. Schuster

JEWELER,

104 No. Front St.

OCCONEECHEE FARM
Poultry Department

Offers for sale from best Blood Lines

Eggs for Hatching and Day Old Chicks.

Eggs: $1.50 for Setting of 15.
Day Old Chicks: $2.00 for 10.
$17.50 for 100.
White Pekin and Indian Runner Ducklings: $2.50 for 10.
$22.50 for 100.
Duck Eggs for Hatching: 10 for **$1.50.**

Address:

Occoneechee Farm, Hillsboro, N. C.

a16-tf

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

Incubators, Brooders, Grit and Shell Boxes, Water Fountains, Single Comb White Leghorns, Hatching Eggs and Breeding Stock.

PINE GROVE POULTRY FARM,
Adolph G. Ahrens : : : Prop.
Phones: 1358-1357.
Wilmington, North Carolina.

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CHIROPRACTIC PHYSICIANS AND NERVE SPECIALISTS.
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Licensed Accountants and Auditors.
Room 405 Southern Bldg.
Wilmington, N. C.
Audits. Accounting Systems.
no3-tf

YOUR UNCLE SAM
SUPERINTENDS THIS NATIONAL BANK.

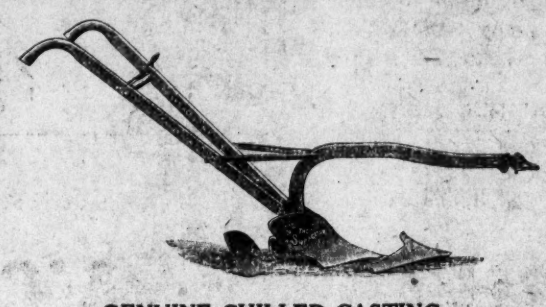
By the laws of the United States we are compelled to publish a balance sheet in the newspapers five times a year, to show what we are doing with your money.

That is only one of the things for your protection that the government makes us do—we are under constant supervision of the United States inspectors—therefore you have absolute security when you open an account here.

4 Per Cent. Paid on Savings Accounts.

The American National Bank
Wilmington, N. C.

Syracuse Chilled Plows



GENUINE CHILLED CASTING.

The Little 5.00 Plow shown above is the same cut as the "Dixie," runs light, four sizes mould boards.

All sizes 2-Horse Plows.

Middle Breakers.

N. Jacobi Hardware Co.
10 AND 12 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

1913 Lies Before You!

A Savings Account with this institution will bring results, if you persistently deposit a part of your earnings each pay day.

Atlantic Trust & Banking Co.

CHAS. N. EVANS, President. MILTON CALDER, Cashier.
J. G. L. GIESCHEN, Vice-President.

January Bargains

J. W. H. FUCHS' Department Store

Our entire stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Ladies' and Misses' Coat Suits, will be sold at HALF their former prices, and in many instances Less Than Half.

Now is your opportunity to buy the season's latest styles and best quality of Ladies' and Gents' Clothing at Special Bargain Prices.

J. W. H. FUCHS
DEPARTMENT STORE,
28 to 30 S. Front St. Wilmington, N. C.

Karo Syrup!

117 cases No. 2 Karo Syrup
136 cases No. 5 Karo Syrup
102 cases No. 10 Karo Syrup
66 boxes Swift's Borax Soap.
24 boxes Swift's Pride Soap.
36 boxes Kirkman's Borax Soap.
67 boxes Octagon Soap.
92 cases Bull Head Jelly.
79 cases Compound Jelly.
62 cases Fruit Preserves.
89 cases String Beans.

W. B. Cooper Co.
Wholesale Grocers,

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

Beginning Monday, Dec. 30th, steamer Lisbon will only make one trip up Cape Fear river, and one up Black river each week.

Schedule to be as Follows:

Freight for Cape Fear river as far as Tarheel will be received on Monday and boat will leave Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock, returning to the city Thursday P. M.

Freight for Black river, as far as boat can go on account of water, will be received Friday morning and boat will leave at noon, returning to the city Monday, P. M.

All passengers and freight will have careful and prompt attention. J. W. BROOKS, Agent.